



**SOUTH CAMDEN WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

ADOPTION DATE: XX/XX/XX

WASTEWATER TREATMENT / PRETREATMENT

Title: SEWER USE ORDINANCE

A. GENERAL

1. Purpose and Intent

This ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system(s) for a water and sewer district established by or for the County of Camden, pursuant to **Article 6 of Chapter 162A of the North Carolina General Statutes**, and upon adoption of such ordinance as defined herein, shall henceforth be mutually referred to as the District in this ordinance, and enables the District to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the ***Clean Water Act (33 United States Code §1251 et seq.)*** and the ***General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR, Part 403)***.

The objectives of this ordinance are:

- a. The United States Government has established goals for clean public waters in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare, through congressional adoption of the ***Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972***, and the ***Clean Water Act of 1977***.
- b. These acts are being implemented and enforced by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (DWQ) and Division of Environmental Health (DEH), or equivalents, through various means.

- c. The Board of the South Camden Water and Sewer District (SCWSD) desires to promote and enforce applicable standards established by the EPA and/or DWQ related to wastewater collection, and the Board desires to comply fully with conditions of the Water Pollution Control Act, and all revisions and amendments thereof.
- d. The Board desires to protect from damage the public water supply and the wastewater collection system and facilities and desires to maintain the safety of the public and the safety of district employees assigned to operate and maintain the system.
- e. It is known to the Board through experience in the District operation of its system, and/or from publicly available conclusions from scientific research, that wastewater is generated from some non-domestic processes that can be discharged into the District's wastewater system, and if discharged in sufficient quantity or concentration could create a fire or explosion hazard in the wastewater system; inhibit or interfere with biological or chemical processes of the treatment, or cause damage, corrosion or destruction in the collection system; or be incompatible and untreatable at the treatment plant; and it is known that any of these conditions may possibly result in the endangerment of public health and safety and/or a violation by the district of one or more conditions of the NPDES permit.
- f. Pursuant to authority granted by **G.S. 153A-121 et seq.** and **153A-274 et seq.**, the Board desires to protect and regulate the operation of its sewage collection and disposal system and achieve the objectives of this article by adopting adequate and reasonable rules and regulations.
- g. The Board or its agent shall control the sewer system of the District and shall prescribe and enforce full compliance with all rules and regulations governing connections with the system. The District shall own, construct, provide for financing, operate and maintain the system.
- h. This article shall apply to all unincorporated areas of the district and within municipalities, by contract or agreement with the District, are users of the District sewer system.
- i. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the District wastewater collection and/or treatment system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- j. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the District wastewater system that will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into any waters of the State or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- k. To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludges from the District system;
- l. To protect both District personnel who may be affected by sewage, sludge, and effluent in the course of their employment as well as protecting the general public;
- m. To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance and improvement of the District wastewater system; and
- n. To ensure that the District complies with its NPDES and/or Non-discharge Permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements and any other State or Federal laws to which the District wastewater system is subject to for compliance.

This ordinance provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the District wastewater system, through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for the other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

This ordinance shall apply to all users of the District wastewater system, as so authorized by **N.C.G.S. 160A-312** and/or **153A-275**. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Board, shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any powers granted to or imposed upon the Board may be delegated by the Board to other District personnel. By discharging wastewater into the District wastewater system, users located outside the District's jurisdiction agree to comply with the terms and conditions established in this ordinance, as well as any permits, enforcement actions, or orders issued hereunder.

2. Definitions and Abbreviations.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. Terms not otherwise defined in this section have the meanings as prescribed within the regulations of EPA/DWQ:

Act or "the Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1251, *et seq.*

Applicant means the Owner.

Approval Authority means the Director, or designee, of the Division of Water Quality of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, or equivalent.

Authorized Representative of the Industrial User.

a. If the industrial user is a corporation, authorized representative shall mean:

- (1) The president, secretary, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
- (2) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second-quarter 2002 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

b. If the industrial user is a partnership or sole proprietorship, an authorized representative shall mean a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

c. If the industrial user is a Federal, State or local government facility an authorized representative shall mean a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.

d. The individuals described in paragraphs a - c above may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental

matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the District.

Average daily flow means the total flow of wastewater in gallons during a normal operating calendar day of **twenty-four (24) hours**, as can be measured over a period of time of not less than three months.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for **five (5) days** at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g. mg/l). BOD⁵ shall be determined by standard methods currently approved by EPA/DWQ.

Board shall mean the Board of the South Camden Water and Sewer District of Camden, North Carolina, acting through its Chairman and Board of Directors.

Building sewer means a sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the POTW, also referred to as service line.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.

Categorical Standards means the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standard.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) means the total quantity of oxygen required for the chemical oxidation of decomposable matter under standard laboratory conditions. COD shall be determined by the standard methods currently approved by EPA/DWQ.

Collecting sewer means the pipe that gathers flows from individual buildings or structures and transports the materials to an interceptor or main sewer.

Combined sewer means a sewer receiving both surface runoff and wastewater flows.

Commercial user means a person, group or business who discharges to the public sanitary sewer wastewater which prior to pretreatment may have characteristics, or because of available operations or processes requiring water use, may potentially have characteristics which conform to any of the following: a pollutant strength greater than standard strength wastewater; constituent quantity or concentration exceeding allowable limits defined in Section H of this article; or an average flow rate exceeding a quantity of 5,000 but less than 50,000 gallons per day (see *Industrial user*).

Commercial wastewater means the wastewater generated from activities, operations or processes which require water and which potentially may add to the water pollutant constituents at a strength exceeding standard wastewater strength or at a quantity or concentration exceeding allowable limits defined in **Section H** of this article.

Composite sample means the makeup of a number of individual samples, so taken as to represent the nature of wastewater or industrial wastes.

Connection and *tap* mean the attachment of the building sewer to the District's provided access point to the public sanitary sewer.

Constituents means the combination of particles, chemicals or measurable environmental or chemical conditions (such as temperature, pH, BOD⁵) that exist in the subject wastes.

Cooling water means the water discharged from any use, such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, during which the only pollutant or constituent added to the water

is heat.

District means South Camden Water and Sewer District.

Cross-connection means any physical connection or structural arrangement between a public or a private potable water system and any non-potable source or system through which an unsafe quality of water could flow or siphon from the non-potable source to the potable system.

Customer means the owner of real property being served by the public sanitary sewer.

Debris and *debris traps* mean any device or structure constructed in accordance with pretreatment requirements operated by a user or customer of the District's wastewater system for the purpose of removing particles and undissolved materials from the wastewater to be contributed to the public sanitary sewer.

Developed residential parcel means a residential parcel that contains residential units occupied prior to the date of the field survey of the initial sewer system.

Domestic user means a person who discharges wastewater to the public sanitary sewer containing a pollutant strength within the defined range for standard strength wastewater, containing no constituents at a quantity or concentration prohibited in Section H of this article.

Domestic wastewater means the wastewater generated from normal human living processes which have constituent strength within the range defined for standard strength wastes, and which contain no constituents of a quantity or concentration exceeding the limits stated in Section H of this article. Normal human living process includes wastewater from bathrooms and toilets, noncommercial kitchens and noncommercial laundries.

District means South Camden Water and Sewer District (SCWSD) or a water and sewer district established by or for SCWSD, pursuant to **Article 6 of Chapter 162A of the North Carolina General Statutes**, that has adopted the SCWSD Sewer Use Ordinance as defined herein.

DWQ means Division of Water Quality, a division of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) or equivalent.

Effluent means the sewage, water or other liquid flowing out of any basin, pretreatment device, or facility and subsequently entering a public sewer, unless the context specifically refers to the flow from some other facility.

EPA means the (United States) Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.

Fee schedule means the various fees and classifications listed in **Section G** of this article.

Flammable means the nature of material, materials or substances which provides the capability to burn spontaneously or to burn upon exposure to fire, sparks or high temperature, or to burn under conditions found in the District wastewater collection and treatment system(s). Combustible nature of materials and related combustible conditions shall be determined by standard methods currently approved by the **Fire Prevention Code of the American Insurance Association**, 1976 Edition, or most current revision thereof.

Grab sample means a sample that is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed **fifteen (15) minutes**.

Grease interceptor means any device constructed in conformity to the plumbing code, operated by the customer of the wastewater system for removing oil and grease before contributing liquid wastes to the wastewater system.

Holding tank means any device or structure constructed in conformity with the plumbing code operated by a public sanitary sewer customer for the purpose of moderating and controlling flows of wastewater to be discharged to a public sewer.

Holding tank waste means any waste from holding tanks, including but not limited to such holding tanks as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

Industrial user means a person, group or corporation who discharges to the public sanitary sewer wastewater which prior to pretreatment has characteristics, or because of available operations or processes requiring water use, may potentially have characteristics which conform to any of the following: a pollutant strength greater than standard strength wastewater; constituent quantity or concentration exceeding allowable limits defined in Section H of this article; or an average flow rate exceeding a quantity of 50,000 gallons per day.

Industrial wastewater means the wastewater generated from activities, operations or processes which require water and which add to the water pollutant constituents at a strength exceeding standard wastewater strength or at a quantity or concentration exceeding allowable limits defined in Section H of this article.

Indirect Discharge or Discharge means the discharge or the introduction from any non-domestic source regulated under **Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317)**, into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

Inflow means water other than wastewater that enters a sanitary sewer system (including water entering through a building sewer) from sources such as roof leaders, collar drains, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross-connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, stormwater, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage.

Influent means the wastewaters arriving at the public wastewater treatment facility for treatment.

Interference means the inhibition, or disruption of the POTW treatment processes, operations, or its sludge process, use, or disposal, which causes or contributes to a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES or Non-Discharge Permit or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with specified applicable State and Federal statutes, regulations, or permits. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with **Section 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345)** or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the **Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)(42 U.S.C. §6901, et seq.)**, the **Clean Air Act**, the **Toxic Substances Control Act**, the **Marine Protection Research and Sanctuary Act (MPRSA)** or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

Master meter means a meter designed for reading a large number of individual units,

such as in a multifamily project.

Master plan means that plan that displays or describes the District's intentions, either by written form (i.e., 201 Facilities Plan) and/or by visual form (map or drawing), to provide water and/or sewer service to and throughout the District; and shall be approved and/or adopted by the Board.

Medical waste means isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Metered water means the amounts of water used by the wastewater system user during the District's utility billing period(s), as measured by water meters required and approved by the District.

Mg/l (milligram per liter) means the ratio of weight to volume and, for purposes of this article, is interchangeable with ppm (parts per million).

Multifamily parcels means duplexes, apartments, townhouses, condominiums.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with **Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1317)** that applies to a specific category of industrial users, and which appears in **40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471**.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit means a permit issued pursuant to **Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. §1342)**, or pursuant to **N.C.G.S. 143-215.1** by the State under delegation from EPA.

National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard means absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in **Section B.1** of this ordinance and are developed under the authority of **307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, section 403.5**.

Natural outlet means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water or groundwater.

New Source.

- a. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed categorical pretreatment standards under **Section 307(c) of the Act** which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with **Section 307(c)**, provided that:
 - (1) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site that no other source is located; or
 - (2) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - (3) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation is substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant,

and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.

- b. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located, results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of **Section A.2** ("New Source" a(2) or a(3)) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- c. For purposes of this definition, construction of a new source has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - (1) Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous on-site construction program;
 - (2) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (3) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures or facilities that is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
- d. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment that is intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts that can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this definition.

Non-Contact Cooling Water means water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

Non-Discharge Permit means a disposal system permit issued by the State pursuant to **N.C.G.S. 143-215.1**.

Non-Residential means any commercial, industrial or other parcel not classified as residential.

Owner means the person who holds legal title to real property.

Parts per billion (ppb) means the ratio of weight to volume, and, for purposes of this article is interchangeable with ug/l (micrograms per liter).

Parts per million (ppm) means the ratio of weight to volume, and, for purposes of this article is interchangeable with mg/l (milligrams per liter).

Pass through means a discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or with discharges from other sources, causes a violation, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation, of the POTW's NPDES or Non-Discharge Permit, or a downstream water quality standard.

Person means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local government entities.

pH means the measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, measured by logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution,

expressed in standard units. pH shall be determined by standard methods currently approved by EPA/DWQ.

Plumbing code means the **North Carolina State Building Code, Volume II, Plumbing**, 1996 Edition, or most current revision thereof.

Pollutant means any "waste" as defined in **N.C.G.S. 143-213(18)** and dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste and certain characteristics of wastewater (i.e., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

Portable toilet waste means domestic wastes from toilets which are not connected to a water source and therefore cannot be regularly flushed, generally high in BOD⁵ and solids concentrations, and generally found within transportation or recreational vehicles, or are fully enclosed but constructed in a manner as to be portable for movement between mass outdoor gatherings and construction sites.

POTW treatment plant means that portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

Pretreatment (or treatment) means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollution into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes or other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment program means the program for the control of pollutants introduced into the POTW from non-domestic sources which was developed by the District in compliance with **40 CFR 403.8** and approved by the approval authority as authorized by **N.C.G.S. 143-215.3(a)(14)** in accordance with **40 CFR 403.11**.

Pretreatment requirements means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment standards means prohibited discharge standards, categorical standards, and local limits.

Public sanitary sewer means a wastewater collection pipe or sewer conduit which services abutting private and public properties and is owned, controlled, operated and maintained by the District; it shall include all appurtenances connected and used in the wastewater collection system.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or Municipal Wastewater System means a treatment works as defined by **Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. §1292)** which is owned in this instance by the District. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant. For the purposes of this ordinance, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the District's jurisdiction who are, by contract or agreement with the District, or in any other way, users of the District's POTW.

Receiving waters means those waters into which treated wastewater is discharged.

Residential parcel means an individually owned parcel of land set aside for residential use and occupancy and containing no more than two (2) residential units that require sewer service.

Sampling structure and *control structure* mean an appropriately located structure accessible by pickup truck with trailer from which the effluent discharged by a wastewater system customer can be effectively measured for flow and strength by the District, using standard sampling methods.

Sand and grit interceptor means any device constructed in conformity to the plumbing code, operated by the customer of the wastewater system for removing sand and grit before contributing liquid wastes to the wastewater system.

Sanitary sewer and *sewer* mean pipe or conduit for carrying wastewater and from which stormwater, surface waters and groundwaters are excluded.

SCWSD means the South Camden Water and Sewer District.

Septic tank waste and *septage* mean the liquid and partially digested solid domestic waste that results from the emptying of septic tanks, for which disposal is regulated by **1 NCAC 10, Section .1900**.

Service line means a privately constructed and maintained line that connects the wastewater user's system to the District's sewer collection system either through a wet well / low pressure pump system or gravity service tap with a clean out, also referred to as building sewer.

Severe Property Damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the user's treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Sewer connection fee means the initial charge levied against a public sanitary sewer customer for connection to the publicly provided access point of the public sewer. Such fee is levied in order to recover capital costs incurred by the District to provide connection.

Sewer lateral means a publicly constructed and owned line which serves as the connection point for pipes carrying customers' wastewater to the public sanitary sewer. Sewer laterals are generally located on or near property lines; however, in mobile home parks, laterals will be located along roads, drives or easements located within the park.

Significant Industrial User (SIU) means any industrial user of the wastewater disposal system who:

- a. Has an average daily process wastewater flow of 25,000 gallons or more, or
- b. Contributes more than five (5) percent of any design or treatment capacity (i.e., allowable pollutant load) of the wastewater treatment plant receiving the indirect discharge, or

- c. Is required to meet a National categorical pretreatment standard, or
- d. Is found by the District, the NC Division of Water Quality or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have the potential for impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industrial users, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or compliance with any pretreatment standards or requirements.

Significant Non-Compliance or Reportable Non-Compliance means a status of non-compliance defined as follows:

- a. Violations of wastewater discharge limits.
 - (1) *Chronic Violations*. Sixty-six (66) percent or more of the measurements exceed (by any magnitude) the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit in a six (6) month period.
 - (2) *Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations*. Thirty-three (33) percent or more of the measurements equals or exceeds the TRC times the limit maximum or average) in a six (6) month period. There are two (2) groups of TRCs:
 - (a) For conventional pollutants BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease TRC = 1.4
 - (b) For all other pollutants TRC = 1.2
 - (3) Any other violation(s) of an effluent limit (average or daily maximum) that the control authority believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass-through; or endangered the health of the sewage treatment plant personnel or the public.
 - (4) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.
 - (5) Violations of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a pretreatment permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction, and attaining final compliance by **ninety (90) days** or more after the schedule date.
 - (6) Failure to provide reports for compliance schedule, self-monitoring data, baseline monitoring reports, **ninety (90) day** compliance reports, and periodic compliance reports within **thirty (30) days** from the due date.
 - (7) Failure to accurately report non-compliance.
- b. Any other violation or group of violations that the control authority considers to be significant.

Slug Load means any discharge at a flow rate or concentration that could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in **Section H.1** of this ordinance nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) means a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987 or most current edition.

Standard methods (for testing and measuring) means those procedures or methods established and/or currently approved by EPA/DWQ.

Standard sampling method means the method of collecting and storing individual samples or composite samples of wastewater for the purpose of laboratory analysis to determine its nature. The methods employed will be those established and currently approved by EPA/DWQ.

Standard strength wastes means wastes of any origin having strengths as described in the rate schedule currently in force, as pertaining BOD⁵, COD, total suspended solids and ammonia-nitrogen.

Storm Water (or stormwater) means any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting there from.

Superintendent or supervisor. The person(s) designated by the District to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this ordinance, or his duly authorized representative.

Suspended solids means solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquid, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

Total solids means total weight measured in mg/l of all solids, dissolved, undissolved, organic or inorganic.

Toxic constituents means any constituent of wastes, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, which when discharged into the sanitary sewer in sufficient quantities may tend to interfere with any wastewater treatment process, to constitute a hazard to human beings or animals, or to inhibit aquatic life or create a hazard to recreation in the receiving waters of the effluent from the sewage treatment plant.

Undeveloped residential parcel means a residential parcel that contains no residential units or dwelling.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

User means any customer of the public sanitary sewer.

Waste discharge permit means a permit to be issued by the District as a necessary condition to being granted, or retaining, a publicly provided access point for connection to public sewer for any industrial user or septic tank hauler.

Wastewater means the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, mobile sources, treatment facilities and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

Wastewater meter means a meter installed to measure wastewater discharge from an individual residential, commercial, institution, industrial or other user.

Wastewater permit means as set forth in **Section 1.2** of this ordinance.

Wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) or wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) or water reclamation facility (WRF) means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating wastewater to an acceptable quality.

Watercourse means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

Water meter means a meter installed to measure water usage from an individual residential, commercial, institution, industrial or other user.

Waters of the State means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourse, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

This ordinance is gender neutral and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and vice-versa. Shall is mandatory; may is permissive or discretionary. The use of the singular shall be construed to include the plural and the plural shall include the singular as indicated by the context of its use.

The following abbreviations when used in this ordinance, shall have the designated meanings:

BOD -	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR -	Code of Federal Regulations
COD -	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EPA -	Environmental Protection Agency
gpd -	Gallons per day
l -	Liter
mg -	Milligrams
mg/l -	Milligrams per liter
N.C.G.S. -	North Carolina General Statutes
NPDES -	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
O & M -	Operation and Maintenance
POTW -	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
RCRA -	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIC -	Standard Industrial Classification
SWDA -	Solid Waste Disposal Act
TKN -	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TSR -	Total Suspended Residue
TSS -	Total Suspended Solids
U.S.C. -	United States Code.

3. Administrative Authority.

The Board is assigned the responsibility of administering all provisions of this ordinance as related to construction of new utility infrastructure and shall exercise these responsibilities in accordance with the purpose and intent of this ordinance in a fair and objective manner. The Board is assigned the responsibility of administering all provisions of this ordinance as related to the operation and maintenance of the District's utility systems and shall exercise these responsibilities in accordance with the purpose and intent of this ordinance in a fair and objective manner. Both may exercise discretion when

necessary to administer the provisions of this ordinance fairly and responsibly.

4. Intent of Regulation of Sewer Use.

- a. It is intended that this ordinance include provisions for prohibiting the discharge by any wastewater customer into a public sanitary sewer of substances that may endanger the public health and safety or of unpolluted waters that do not require treatment and therefore reduce the effectiveness of the biological operations of the treatment facilities.
- b. It is further understood that the biological and chemical operations that can be designed for wastewater treatment do, by their scientific nature, limit the types of constituents in wastewater treatment that may be treated by facilities constructed and maintained within a reasonable cost to the public. Consequently, the District's treatment facilities into which the District system discharges are designed for the primary purpose of treating domestic wastewater in sufficient manner to protect public health. Certain industrial wastewater constituents and portable toilet waste can be treated without interference at the wastewater facilities, but only in a limited quantity or concentration. To ensure that discharges of industrial wastewater and portable toilet wastes into the public sanitary sewer are within such quantity and concentration limits, reasonable and adequate regulations are provided in this ordinance.

5. Applicability of Sewer Use Provisions.

All public sanitary sewer users shall comply with all applicable provisions of this ordinance and shall further comply with applicable federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, including EPA/DWQ pretreatment standards, which are at that time in effect. In the event of a conflict, the more stringent requirement or higher standard shall apply. Violations of this document shall be subject to penalties as provided throughout this ordinance.

6. Special Agreements.

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing special agreement or special arrangement between the District and any customer or potential customer whereby an industrial waste of strength or character in excess of that defined as standard strength may be accepted by the District for treatment, subject to payment by the customer pursuant to the industrial waste treatment surcharge provisions of this article. However, no special agreement may be established except by authority of the Camden County Board of Commissioners, upon recommendation of the SCWSD Board; and in no event shall any such agreement be entered into that would be in direct violation of any EPA/DWQ pretreatment standard.

B. USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS.

1. Requirement of Sewer Use.

- a. When the owner of a property, with access to public sanitary sewer, under District jurisdiction, including an owner of a non-district sewer system, is informed by the Albemarle Regional Health Services (ARHS) that the wastewater system serving the property is deemed non-repairable, such wastewater shall be discharged into a public sanitary sewer, subject to the provisions of **Section H.1**. The owner shall install at his expense a suitable building sewer or collecting sewer, as applicable, and shall install any other facilities necessary to connect the building sewer or collecting sewer to the public sewer at an access point provided by the district. The owner of real property

shall, within **six (6) months** of date of notification, make application and connection to the public sanitary sewer in accordance with the provisions of this section and **Section G** of this ordinance.

- b. Whenever a building sewer or collecting sewer connected to the public sanitary sewer becomes clogged, broken, out of order or detrimental to the use of the public sewer, the owner having charge of any building or premises through which the building sewer or collecting sewer collects wastewater shall, upon notification by the Board, reconstruct, alter, clean or repair the building sewer or collecting sewer as the condition of such may require within **ten (10) days** after receiving notification.

2. Discharge to Natural Outlets.

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet, including storm sewers, within the district or in any area under the jurisdiction of the District any wastewater or other polluted waters or solids except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with requirements of EPA/DWQ.

3. Unsanitary Methods of Discharge.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place or discharge or to permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the district or in any area under the jurisdiction of the District, any human or animal excrement, solid waste or other materials which is or may become hazardous, toxic or injurious to public health or safety other than by methods approved by the Albemarle Regional Health Services and/or the NCDENR.

C. CONNECTIONS AND SERVICE LINES.

1. Connection Fees.

All costs and expenses incident to the installation of facilities to connect a privately owned service line to the public sanitary sewer shall be borne by the owner through a sewer service connection fees, including but not limited to, tap fee, capital recovery fee, capacity fee levied by the District. Sewer service connection fees shall be paid upon application for connection to the public sanitary sewer or as specified in **Section G** of this ordinance.

2. Method of Sewer Connection.

- a. All connections to the District sanitary sewer system shall be made in accordance with provisions and requirements of the plumbing code and NCAC T15A: 02H .0200. All such connections shall be made at access points prescribed and provided by the District; the applicant is responsible for constructing the service line(s) in a manner necessary to ensure connection at such access point.
- b. If any connection exists between a service line and public sanitary sewer at a point other than the access point prescribed and provided by the District, the District may serve a notice upon the owner immediately upon discovery. The owner shall be subject to the provisions of this section; and if service is disconnected, the owner may receive access to a public sanitary sewer only by applying for and paying all applicable connection fees.
- c. A separate and independent service line shall be provided for every building; an

exception is described in **Section C.3c(3)**

- (1) New sewer connection applicants who discharge non-domestic waste shall be required to have an approved sampling point prior to connection.
- (2) All connections for sewers on private property shall be inspected by District before the trench is backfilled, whether the pipes have been installed within the building or not. Sewer pipes or main drains are not to be raised, lowered or otherwise changed except under the authorization of the District.
- (3) The plumbing system of each new building and of new work installed in any existing building on premises abutting a street in which there is a sanitary sewer shall be separate from and independent of that of any other buildings and every building shall have an independent connection with a sanitary sewer where available, except as provided below:
 - (a) Exception. Where one building stands at the rear of the same lot and it is not economically feasible for the District to construct a public sewer and access point to the rear of the building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, driveway or other access. In such event, the service line may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one (1) service line. However, separate wastewater service fees shall be charged to each building.
 - (b) Exception. A common sewer connection will be permitted to serve more than one (1) building in the following categories:
 - i. Apartments;
 - ii. Townhouse developments;
 - iii. Condominium developments;
 - iv. Planned unit developments;
 - v. Hotels, motels;
 - vi. Hospitals;
 - vii. Warehouses, industrial buildings engaged in only one (1) business,
 - viii. Schools;
 - ix. Mobile home parks;
 - x. Shopping centers;
 - xi. Churches;
 - xii. Other buildings under common management.
 - (c) A common sewer connection, including a private sewer collection system, will be permitted to serve the above categories of buildings meeting the following minimum requirements:
 - i. The building or buildings to be served are in compliance with the District's zoning and subdivision ordinances.
 - ii. The building permit and plat show a single owner or several owners with

a common management agreement and indicates that the complex of buildings will be constructed on a single tract.

- iii. All sewer construction with easements shall be in accordance with state and federal standards and specifications; and all other sewer construction shall be in accordance with the North Carolina plumbing code. A North Carolina licensed master plumber shall perform any construction that requires only cleanouts to be installed or a North Carolina licensed utility contractor. A North Carolina licensed utility contractor shall perform all construction requiring manholes. The owner(s) or management of such complexes shall remain the owner of said private sanitary sewer systems and be responsible for the operation and maintenance.
- iv. Should a building within such a complex be conveyed to a new owner without a common management contract, the District shall require a sewer connection from that building(s) to the District's sewer main.

3. Elevation of Sewer Connection.

All service lines shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the lowest floor level having sanitary facilities or in conformance with the plumbing code, whichever is more stringent. In all buildings in which any building drain is below a point which will permit a minimum average slope of the service line of at least **one (1) foot per fifty (50) feet**, wastewater carried by such building sewer shall be lifted by pumping units or other approved means and discharged through a service line having that minimum average slope. Costs of the pumping units, piping, operation, maintenance and power shall be borne by the owner.

4. Backwater (Backflow) Device Requirement.

All plumbing fixtures or outlets connected to sanitary sewer that are not located below the level of the top of the first upstream manhole shall be equipped with an approved backwater device, or building sewer shall be so equipped.

5. Prohibited Connections.

- a. No connections that will allow inflow to enter the District's wastewater collection system shall be permitted. Such prohibited connections shall include but not be limited to the connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, or other sources of stormwater or groundwater to a service line that is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.
- b. If any connection exists between a service line and public sanitary sewer that allows inflow to enter to the District's wastewater collection system, the District may serve a notice upon the owner immediately upon discovery. The owner shall be subject to the provisions of this section; the owner shall be responsible for removing all such connections, at their own expense, according to District specifications and may be subject to penalty.

6. Service Line Construction - Public Hazard.

All excavations for service line installation within the public rights-of-way shall be performed by District personnel or by a North Carolina licensed utility contractor and shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard.

Streets, sidewalks, plazas and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the District subject to the terms and conditions as specified by the District.

7. Preliminary Treatment Devices.

Where preliminary treatment, pretreatment, flow-equalizing facilities, or grease, oil, grit and sand traps or other interceptors are provided for any wastewater, they shall be continuously maintained in satisfactory condition and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

- a. *Grease Removal.* Grease and oil traps or other interceptors shall be provided at the user's expense when such user operates an establishment preparing, processing or serving food and/or food products. Grease interceptors may also be required in other industrial or commercial establishments when they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing oil and/or grease in amounts of excess of fifty (50) mg/l, or for any flammable wastes. All such traps, tanks, chambers or other interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the District and shall be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. All such interceptors shall be serviced and emptied of the waste content as required, as frequently as thirty (30) days or as long as ninety (90) days, at the discretion of the District, in order to maintain their minimum design capability to intercept oils and greases from the wastewater discharged to the public sanitary sewer. The operation, maintenance and repair of such equipment shall be at the sole expense of the owner. Failure to comply may result in the implementation of enforcement procedures.

- (1) Waste removed from grease interceptors shall not be discharged into the public sanitary sewer. The owner shall be responsible for the sanitary disposal of such wastes.
- (2) The user shall maintain written records of trap maintenance for at least two (2) years. The user shall send a copy of the invoice for trap cleaning or similar suitable record each time the trap is cleaned, to the Board or a duly authorized representative.

- b. *Sand and Grit Removal.* Sand and grit traps or other interceptors shall be provided at the owner's expense when they are necessary for the proper handling and control of liquid wastes containing sand and grit in excessive amounts. All such interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the District and shall be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. All such interceptors shall be serviced and emptied of their solids contents as required, but not less often than every thirty (30) days, in order to maintain their minimum design capability to intercept grit and sand prior to the discharge of waste waters to the public sanitary sewer. The operation, maintenance and repair of such equipment shall be at the sole expense of the owner. Failure to comply may result in the implementation of enforcement procedures.

- (1) Wastes removed from sand and grit interceptors shall not be discharged into the public sanitary sewer. The owner shall be responsible for the sanitary disposal of such wastes.
- (2) The user shall maintain written records of trap maintenance for at least two (2) years. The user shall send a copy of the invoice for trap cleaning or similar suitable record each time the trap is cleaned, to the Board or a duly authorized representative.

8. Unapproved Connections Prohibited.

No person shall make connection to the District's sewer system without first obtaining approval in accordance with this ordinance.

9. Connection to District Water System.

If public water service is not available or accessible, residential users can be allowed to connect to the District's wastewater collection system. The requester's sewer bill will be calculated by averaging the monthly bills of residential users with water meters. By no means shall the bill be less than the base rate as set forth in Section G. Upon approval by the Board the users will be allowed to install a sewer meter, at their own expense, to measure sewage flow.

Commercial and industrial users are required to connect to the public water service, at the users expense, and shall be subject to all connection fees associated with connection to the District's water and sewer systems accordingly prior to initiation of said services.

D. CONNECTION PROCEDURE.

1. Procedure.

- a. *Notification by District.* When a public sanitary sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system, or when a public sanitary sewer becomes available to a non-district wastewater collection system, the District shall provide notification to the owner of such property.
- b. *Application procedures for new connections.* Upon notification by the District that the public sanitary sewer is available to a residential or non-residential property, the owner can obtain a permit for connection to the public sanitary sewer. To obtain a permit for connection, the owner of such property shall make application for connection to the public sanitary sewer as follows:
 - (1) If the owner of a residential or non-residential property is a resident of the District:
 - (a) The owner must apply to SCWSD in Camden, N.C.
 - (b) The owner must complete and sign all required documents and all required fees, as specified in **Section G** of this ordinance, must be paid at the time application is made.
 - (c) All required fees must be paid prior to the issuance of any permits by the District.
 - (2) If the owner of a residential or non-residential parcel resides outside the District, and/or a contractor, developer or other party will be obtaining a permit on behalf of the owner, the following application procedures shall be required:
 - (a) Upon payment of all required fees, the contractor, developer or other party may obtain a permit on behalf of the owner.
 - (b) The contractor, developer or other party shall provide the mailing address of the owner so that all required documents may be mailed directly to the owner for completion. A service fee set from time to time may be charged to cover the cost of mailing the documents.

- (c) The owner must complete, sign and have notarized all required documents and return the documents to the District in Camden, NC, within thirty (30) days from the date of notification by the District.
 - (d) At the time Building Inspections requires a clean-out inspection of the sewer system for the residential or non-residential property, in order to issue a certificate of occupancy (CO), the inspection will not be approved nor the certificate of occupancy (CO) issued until such time as the owner submits all documents and payment for all applicable fees and charges to the district.
 - (e) The owner shall be responsible for all fees until such time as notification of change in ownership of the property is made to the District. Upon notification of a change in ownership, a new application for service shall be made by the new owner in accordance with subsections b(1) and b(2) of this section.
- c. *Application procedures for changes in service.* The owner must notify the District of the following:
- (1) Change in ownership;
 - (2) Request for change in billing methods;
 - (3) Transfer of ownership between properties within the District; and
 - (4) Request for termination of service.

The owner may notify the District in person or by telephone of any changes in service. If notification is made by telephone, the District will mail all required documents to the owner for completion and required signatures. If applicable, an administrative fee set from time to time will be applied to the owner's account. If fees, other than the administrative fee, are required in accordance with **Section G** of this ordinance, the owner must complete and sign all required documents and all required fees paid as specified in subsection (b) of this section.

- d. *Installation of the connection.* Most connections to the public sanitary sewer will require the construction and addition of a service line, a connection (tap) and a cleanout. The responsibilities for provision of these elements are separately discussed below and further requirements are stated in **Section C** of this ordinance.
- (1) *Service line.* The owner is solely responsible for constructing the service line that connects each building to the public sanitary sewer.
 - (2) *Connection (tap).* Upon the owner's payment of a sewer service connection fee pursuant to the fee schedule, the District will provide a tap that will provide the owner's service line access to the sewer lateral.
 - (3) *Sewage meter.* In certain cases the District may require the owner to install and pay for a sewage meter in lieu of a water meter; such installation shall be in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the District.
 - (4) *Metal cleanout boxes required.* All sewer cleanouts on public and/or private property shall be protected with a cast iron cleanout box for commercial and industrial sewer customers, when applicable. The cleanout stack shall include threaded cleanout cap, or other approved device, under the cast iron cleanout box; however, in lieu of a metal cleanout box, a twelve (12) inch wide, round

concrete pad around the cleanout, with a recessed plug, may be used.

- e. *Voluntary requests* for connections to the District's sewer system may arise in several situations: request for District acceptance of a previously constructed sewer system in the District; request for District approval and acceptance of a newly created sewer system in the District; or a developer's construction in the District's sewer jurisdiction of an extension connecting his system to the District's system. The first two cases involve situations in which the private system is presumably adjacent to the District's existing system; the last case anticipates an applicant's desire to extend sewer service to an area covered by the District's master plan in advance of the District's construction time frame. In all cases, however, the application procedures for District acceptance of a private sewer system remain the same. Consequently, acceptance procedures for all sewer systems are described in **Section D.3**, while specific additional requirements for extensions are described in **Section D.4**.

Development located outside the proximity of the District's sewer system may desire to connect to the District's sewer transmission/collection system. Such extensions can be approved by the District on a voluntary basis and shall be installed in accordance with the NCDENR standards and specifications.

- f. *Tracts of land adjacent to or spanning the limits* of the active construction phase of the District sewer plan may receive service through the District provided adequate capacity in the District system and treatment facility is available. Such connection required to provide the service will be temporary. The proposed collection system will be designed to permanently tie into the District system at a future date. All costs of the proposed collection systems and connections to the District systems will be at the expense of the developer. "Adjacent" is defined as a parcel or tract of land within the distance described in **Appendix 1** and shall be within the distance described to a right-of-way containing sewer collection/transmission system owned and operated, or operated on behalf of, the District.

If the proposed development is within the proximity of the District's sewer transmission/collection system, as described in **Appendix 1**, and a District owned and operated sewer transmission and/or collection main is scheduled to be constructed within a three (3) year period, the Developer may post a performance bond with the District in an amount necessary to engineer and construct the system required to connect the development with the District's sewer system in accordance with the NCDENR sewer construction standard specifications and details, in lieu of constructing said connection prior to the District's sewer system being available.

- g. *Reimbursement agreement for Developers* requesting to extend sewer transmission mains to be connected to the District's sewer system can be approved by the Board of Commissioners. A Developer of land within the prescribed distance of a District sewer / wastewater collection system outlined in **Appendix 1** shall be responsible for all engineering and construction costs associated with the transmission line installation from the development site to the closest point of connection to the District's system. The closest connection point to the District's system shall be linearly determined and disputed distances shall be resolved by the Board. Upon completion of construction of the line, said line shall be dedicated to the District for operation and maintenance. The Developer that incurs the costs for the construction of the transmission lines shall be eligible for reimbursement up to but not exceeding one hundred percent (100%) of the costs associated with construction of the line for a period of twenty (20) years in the following manner:

- (1) The District's minimum standard pipe size for gravity sewer transmission mains

shall be eight (8) inches and force main sewer transmission mains shall be four (4) inches (nominal diameter).

- (2) When sound engineering demonstrates the proposed development or project requires a sewer transmission greater than described in Section (1) then that size becomes the minimum pipe size by which this agreement is based upon;
 - (3) Once the minimum pipe size is determined, the cost difference shall be determined between the pipe size required to provide sewer service to the proposed development or project and the pipe size required by the District to serve the development or project and others, either existing and/or future. The Developer shall be eligible for reimbursement for no more than one hundred percent (100%) this cost difference.
 - (4) The cost difference established in g(3) above shall then be used in determining the reimbursement for which the Developer shall be eligible for as related to the betterment, defined as the up-sizing or over-sizing of lines, wet wells, pump stations to a size greater than what is required to serve the individual development or project, as may be required by the District. The Developer shall be eligible for no more than one-hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the betterment;
 - (5) Each Developer that develops a tract of land that is adjacent and accessible to a sewer transmission line constructed by another developer shall pay a pro rata portion equal to one-half (1/2) of the documented construction cost of the betterment based on the location and distance from the subsequent development site to the original connection point to the District's system. The distance / length of line upon which the subsequent developers pro rata charges will be based shall be determined by the Board. Pro rata payments collected by the District shall be reimbursed to the initial developer during the twenty (20) year period following completion of construction of the line. In no case shall any developer be reimbursed more than the actual documented construction cost for the original line betterment. Pro rata payments collected by the District that exceed the documented initial construction cost of a particular transmission line shall be retained by the District and used for system upgrades, expansions and payment of debt service. Pro rata transmission line payments shall be submitted to the District by the affected developer(s) prior to connecting to the District's system.
 - (6) The term of a reimbursement agreement shall not exceed twenty (20) years from the time of approval by the Board. Reimbursement payments shall be made to the Developer that constructs the initial transmission line, on an annual basis on or before the 31st day of January from capital recovery fees as paid and available.
- h. *Expansion of the District's sewer transmission/collection system* shall be done in accordance with the District's master plan and shall be contingent upon available funding. The requirement to extend a sewer transmission line to connect a proposed development project, commercial or residential to the District's sewer system shall not be avoided or circumvented by one or more property owners by subdividing a tract of land or change in ownership. A tract or parcel of land shall be evaluated based on the total development potential of the tract using a conservative factor of 2.0 units per acre as it existed on **December 1, 2004**. The total acreage of a tract as of **December 1, 2004** will be used to determine the requirement to extend the transmission line in accordance with Appendix 1. (Example: If the owner of a 100 acre tract of land subdivides the tract into five 20 acre tracts and sells the subdivided parcels to five different developers to develop smaller residential subdivisions, the developer of the first 20 acre tract would be required to extend the sewer

transmission line based on the size of the tract before being subdivided.) The total acreage shall not be adjusted for delineated wetlands existing on a tract. The approval of a development project site plan to be constructed in multiple phases shall not eliminate the obligation or requirement of the owner / developer of a tract of land to construct a transmission line to connect a proposed development to the District's sewer system.

2. Sewer Construction Requirements.

a. Sewer improvements in subdivisions.

- (1) All subdivisions in the District that desire to install a sewage collection system shall be designed and built in accordance with the provisions of **Sections E.1 and E.2** and EPA/DWQ requirements.
- (2) *Extensions to District's Sewer System.* All extensions to connect to the District's sewer system shall be designed with maximum use of gravity flow pipeline facilities wherever feasible. In any case where sewer service is required and a choice exists for pumped service versus gravity service, then gravity service shall be constructed unless proven otherwise infeasible by the Developer/Owner or the Developer/Owner's Engineer to the satisfaction of the District.

All pump stations installed to serve one (1) or two (2) individual, single-family units or one (1) single, individual commercial or industrial sewer customer shall be constructed, operated and maintained by the District.

- (3) *Dry Sewer Requirement.* All proposed development and/or projects proposed in areas where District sewer is not currently available but is scheduled to be installed within three (3) years of completion of the development and/or project may install "dry" sewer infrastructure. The sewer infrastructure, including, but not limited to, mains, service taps, clean-outs, pumping stations, manholes, etc., shall be constructed in accordance with the DWQ construction standard specifications and shall be approved by the District and the State prior to construction.

- (4) *Re-use Requirement.* All new golf course developments requiring the use of water to maintain their property or existing golf course developments constructing a wastewater collection system to be connected to the District's wastewater collection/transmission system shall be required to install a reuse system (also referred to as "purple pipe" or "gray water lines") for disposal of treated wastewater effluent on the golf course(s) meeting or exceeding state and federal requirements for such use. The requirement shall be subject to the following criteria:

- (a) The availability of District re-use water distribution/transmission lines in the area of the development and/or project.
- (b) Availability of sufficient open space for disposal of treated effluent on the golf course or other allowable uses within the development.
- (c) The use of groundwater shall be prohibited for golf courses if the District's re-use system is available.

- (5) *Calculation of Sewer Usage.* The District shall use and require others to use the "**Wastewater Flow Rate**" table found in **15A NCAC 2H .0200 – Waste Not Discharged to Surface Waters**, or an equivalent document approved for use by

the State of North Carolina, for calculating and estimating the sewer requirement for all applicable facilities and/or developments.

- b. *Non-district sewers; interim arrangements.* If the private sewer system operator uses a package treatment plant to provide interim treatment, the plant will be operated and maintained by the District. The Developer/Owner shall provide a five (5) year performance bond set from time to time to ensure proper operation and maintenance. The District shall have the right to use the bond funds to operate, repair and/or maintain the system if the District determines that the plant requires additional repair and maintenance as a result of poor plant performance or incorrect plant design. When the District system is available, the collection system will be separated from the plant and the plant will be removed according to the agreement between the District and the Developer/Owner within six (6) months of the District's written notification. This part is only applicable if the development or project is located within the District's current master planning area.
- c. *Use of septic systems; interim arrangements.* If District sewer is not available to the development or project, but is scheduled to be available according to the District's master plan, the developer may choose to use septic tanks or some approved variation thereof. These systems shall be approved and constructed in accordance with the District's Health Department and all other applicable regulatory agencies. The owner/developer may connect all septic tank systems to the public sewer system, at his expense, once the District makes public sewer available.

3. Acceptance Procedures for All Sewer Systems.

- a. Written application shall be made to the District by the owner who intends to construct sewer improvements in the District's sewer jurisdiction; offer previously constructed sewer improvements in the district for district acceptance; or construct an extension in the district connecting his sewer system to the district system. All such applications and all such sewer improvements constructed and connected to the district's sewer system shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - (1) All sewer systems shall be designed and constructed in conformance with DWQ construction standard specifications.
 - (2) The applicant shall employ a North Carolina registered engineer at its expense to prepare plans for the proposed sewer improvements. The engineer shall be registered in North Carolina.
 - (3) The completed plans and specifications shall be submitted to the District for review and approval prior to submittal to other agencies. Approval of plans and specifications by the District does not relieve the applicant from obtaining any and all approvals necessary for the construction of the sewer project.
 - (4) The District shall have the authority to release plans and specifications approved by the Board or it's duly authorized representative to the State of North Carolina (DWQ) for approval. By the adoption of this section, the District authorizes the Board to approve final, record drawings ("as-built") and accept sewer systems, utility easements, rights-of-way and other elements as offered. Applications to other agencies shall be submitted in the name of the SCWSD. The applicant shall pay all application fees and other applicable fees.
 - (5) The applicant shall engage a North Carolina licensed utility contractor, acceptable to the District, to construct the proposed sewer mains and

appurtenances.

- (6) The District shall, from time to time, observe the installation and construction of sewer mains and associated appurtenances as required. Prior to placing sewer infrastructure and related equipment in service, the applicant shall satisfy the District that the sewer mains and appurtenances were built in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. The applicant's engineer shall certify, in writing, that inflow and infiltration rates are within the limitations required in the specifications.
- (7) The applicant's engineer shall modify the original approved drawings as necessary to provide accurate reproducible record drawings ("as-built") to the District upon completion of construction of the sewer lines.
- (8) Through appropriate legal documents such as deeds, lien waivers and recorded plats, the applicant shall offer to dedicate to the District all sewer infrastructure and related equipment and all easements, rights-of-way or fee simple parcels on which the sewer infrastructure and related equipment may be located. When applicable, encroachment agreements must be obtained from public authorities prior to the commencement of construction. Minimum easement width shall be twenty (20) feet unless the Board determines that exceptional topographic characteristics justify a greater width.
- (9) If any sewer improvements have been constructed within one (1) year of application, the applicant shall provide the District a notarized certification of payment of all contractors.
- (10) The applicant shall indemnify the District for any damages or injury to property by reason of the sewer system or its construction, maintenance or repair.
- (11) No construction of any sewer improvements shall be initiated until the District and all other appropriate agencies have granted approvals.
- (12) Any developments to which or in which the sewer system is to be extended must be approved by the District and by the State of North Carolina.
- (13) The District must have sufficient treatment capacity, without affecting prior commitments, in the treatment plant that will receive the wastewater.
- (14) The minimum size gravity collection sewer line will be as described in Section D.1g(1), unless deemed otherwise by the Board.
- (15) If the applicant is seeking to connect a private collection system which existed prior to the District's sewer collection system, subsections (a)(1), (2), (3), (5), (6) and (7) of this section shall apply only in respect to the construction of the connection from the applicant's system to the District's system. All other requirements of this section shall apply in their entirety, and the following additional information shall be submitted:
 - (a) Reproducible original plans depicting the "as-built" system.
 - i. Dates of construction.
 - ii. Construction materials.
 - iii. Total value of assets.

- b. No provisions in this section shall be construed to obligate the District to accept any system or parts of a system. The District may reject any system or parts of a system that fails to comply with the requirements of this section and/or with DWQ construction standard specifications.

4. Additional Acceptance Procedures for Sewer Extensions.

In addition to satisfying the requirements of **Section E** for its sewer system, an applicant for sewer extensions shall be subject to the following additional provisions:

- a. At the request of the applicant, and as time allows, the District shall provide manpower to acquire rights-of-way at all of the applicant's sewer line locations that coincide with the District sewer jurisdiction and master plan. Prior to purchase of the rights-of-way, the applicant shall pay all costs associated with the acquisition, including personnel, legal and property owner compensation costs, etc.
- b. The applicant shall pay all costs involved in constructing the extension, including but not limited to trunk sewer lines, force mains, sewer laterals and right-of-way acquisitions.
- c. When sufficient District funds are available, the District may require the applicant to construct a proposed trunk extension, sewer laterals, force main extension, pump station, outfall extension, treatment plant or other improvement at a size greater than otherwise required by District minimum requirements. In such cases, the District shall reimburse the applicant for the installation cost difference between the facilities required by the District and the otherwise applicable minimum requirements. District reimbursement shall be by one of the following methods, at the option of the District:
 - (1) Cash payment to the applicant, with payment occurring on the date that the improvement was scheduled to be constructed by the District; or
 - (2) In the case of outfall extensions, or collection lines with excess capacity, assignment by the District to the applicant of the District's rights to future sewer connection fees from adjoining property owners served by applicant's oversized sewer improvements.
- d. Upon request by the applicant and where practical and legal, an extension may be included in the District's construction as a change order. In such cases, the applicant shall pay the District for all acquisition, design and construction costs prior to the commencement of construction.
- e. The District will design and construct sewer lines as part of the master plan for all habitable structures which are occupied on the date that the design field survey is completed in that particular area; provided that the Board may waive service to some structures as provided by **Section B.1**.
- f. Service lines for structures occupied after the date described in **Section D.4e** shall be constructed at the applicant's cost in accordance with **Section D.3**.
- g. The applicant shall submit any required special agreements for sewer extensions to the district attorney for approval. Any permit to make any such extension or connection shall not be transferable and shall be limited to the time stated in the permit.

5. Obtaining Building Permit Prior to Certification.

- a. If a developer or builder desires to obtain a building permit prior to certification of the sewer system by the engineer, he must furnish a surety bond set from time to time, cash deposit or letter of credit for each unit. Upon furnishing bond, application for sewer service may be obtained not more than sixty (60) days prior to certification of sewer system.
- b. If multiple units are being constructed, however, the total bond may be reduced by either of the following means:
 - (1) If a developer or builder desires to obtain building permits for more than five units prior to certification of the sewer, the developer or builder need submit no more than a surety bond, cash deposit, or letter of credit.
 - (2) If the developer or builder has already posted a bond for construction of the sewer system with a new subdivision, and if that bond also includes language satisfactory to the District to cover the sewer certification bonding requirement for all developers or builders seeking building permits within that subdivision as allowed by this section, separate sewer certification bonds shall not be required by the District for that subdivision.

E. QUALITY AND QUANTITY DETERMINATIONS.

1. Quality.

- a. The District shall, from time to time, have tests made to determine the quality of waste being discharged into the public sewer from individual users of the wastewater system or from connections of service lines carrying composite waste from domestic users and/or industrial users and from connections including the premises of industrial waste discharge permit holders under the provisions of this ordinance. If at any time such waste becomes of such a quality and/or quantity that requires pretreatment, the District shall have the authority to require that proper permits be obtained and the permit holder at his expense install proper pretreatment facilities.
- b. In the event of a significant change in a wastewater system user's wastes being discharged to the public sanitary sewer, the user shall promptly notify the District of the nature of the change in quality or strength and in volume. These changes shall be subject to verification by the District. The District may require appropriate remedies for the adequate treatment of such wastes thus tested. "Significant" means a change of ten (10) percent or more in strength and/or volume of wastes.

2. Standards of Waste Discharge and Delivery.

- a. The delivery of all effluent from a user to the public sanitary sewer shall be at a reasonable and uniform discharge rate, as produced without storage except that which is necessary in the pretreatment or equalization facilities of the waste producer.
- b. Wastes will be accepted which have satisfactory conditions or quality after pretreatment by the industrial user in a pretreatment facility and/or by a process which has been approved by the Board and which is continuously maintained and operated by the producer at no cost to the district and which is continuously subject to inspection by the district's designated representative.

3. Portable Toilet Wastes.

- a. Portable toilet wastes that contain exclusively domestic wastes and are not

acceptable for disposal by land application under septage regulations of North Carolina may be discharged to the public sanitary sewer provided such discharge shall conform to all conditions of this section and applicable conditions of this ordinance. No septic tank wastes or industrial wastes shall be discharged along with portable toilet wastes.

- b. All persons desiring to discharge portable toilet wastes in the manner prescribed in this ordinance shall apply to the District, and if the District determines that such wastes must be discharged under controlled conditions to protect public sewer collection and treatment facilities, shall obtain a waste discharge permit from the District. This permit, if required by the District, shall include provisions for the approved location of discharge, acceptable times, rate and quantity of discharge, acceptable quality of discharge, procedure for approving chemical additive types and methods of odor control, requirements for periodic sampling and chemical analysis of wastes, and record keeping required.
- c. All persons authorized by permit to discharge portable toilet wastes shall pay a special fee in advance of each discharge of portable toilet wastes as set forth in the fee schedule.

4. Quality Determination/Effluent Sampling.

- a. Periodic measurements of flow, suspended solids, BOD⁵, ammonia nitrogen and other appropriate waste characteristics for surcharge determination and other purposes shall be made by those permittees specifically designated by the District. The District shall determine the number of twenty-four (24) hour flow measurements and samples required. Continuous monitoring may be required by the District in cases involving large fluctuations in quantity or quality of wastes, or if the wastewater appears to have characteristics which may damage the receiving system. All expenses associated with such monitoring and sampling shall be borne by the permittee(s).
- b. All public sanitary sewer users whose total average discharge is greater than 25,000 gallons per day, or whose total average discharge has a flow or pollutant loading requiring utilization of greater than five percent of the design capacity of the District's treatment works, shall, unless exempted by the District, install and maintain, at the user's expense, facilities for continuously measuring and sampling the total waste discharge. This requirement may be waived for a particular user only when the quantity, flow rate and characteristics of the wastewater can be adequately determined without such structures; when the physical arrangement of industrial plant facilities with respect to sewer facilities make such an arrangement unusually costly and other means of ascertaining the quantity, flow rate and characteristics can be devised; or when previous sampling facilities have been built by either the District or a prior owner. When the District shall determine for such facilities discharging less than 25,000 gallons per day that the nature of the discharge and/or conditions of the permit warrant continuous monitoring and sampling, the District may require such user to install and maintain sampling facilities as stated in this section.
- c. All flow measurements, sampling and analysis shall be performed by qualified personnel; all laboratory analyses of industrial wastewater samples shall be performed by an EPA/DWQ certified laboratory in accordance with current standard chemical analysis methods for wastewater established by EPA/DWQ. All samples shall represent the normal wastewater flow from the premises over a twenty-four (24) hour period. The samples shall be composited according to the flow either manually with at least one sample collected hourly, or by automatic integrated equipment. Sampling for all monitoring parameters shall be in accordance with current standard

analysis methods for wastewater approved by the EPA/DWQ.

- d. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Board, self-monitoring reports of the sampling shall be submitted to the District quarterly in accordance with the following schedule:
- e. Where a permittee operates as an integrated complex involving varying processes and having separate industrial waste sewer connections within the same contributory area, such permittee may be considered as one unit with multiple connections. An analysis for each connection may be combined in proportion to the flow from the connection, and the weighted average of the results thus obtained may be used as the measure of the total flow and concentration of the wastewater discharged into the public sanitary sewer.
- f. The handling, storage and analysis of all samples taken for the determination of the characteristics of waste discharged shall be performed in accordance with standard methods.
- g. The District may test for quality, to include sampling, any of the waste being discharged to the public sanitary sewers at any time. A duly authorized representative of the District may enter an industrial user's facility at any time, during business or operational hours, for this purpose or for reviewing operations in the user's facility to estimate the quality and quantity of wastes being discharged .

Monitoring Period	Report Due Date
January 1--March 31	April 15
April 1--June 30	July 15
July 1--September 30	October 15
October 1--December 31	January 15

5. Quantity Determination.

- a. Unless otherwise provided, the quantity of wastewater delivered to the public sanitary sewers shall be the same as the water metered by meter on the water supply system. The quantity of wastewater for residential users with a private water source shall be the average monthly quantity of all residential users. The delivery capacity of a private water source may be metered at the sewer user's expense, using an accurate and dependable metering device approved by the District. The wastewater system user shall pay to the District the cost of service incurred by periodic water meter maintenance, water meter reading and wastewater service billing. Such water metering devices shall be available to District personnel at all reasonable times.
- b. Should the user evaporate or otherwise dispose of water produced from its water supply, it shall be the obligation of the user to install at his expense such meters or other flow measurement devices to accurately determine the portion or quantity of the metered water delivered to the wastewater system.
- c. The District may establish a constant ratio, factor or percentage to be applied to the metered water quantity produced from the wastewater system user's sources in order to estimate the quantity of wastewater delivered by the user. Determination of this factor shall be the responsibility of the user as will the demonstration of the accuracy and generality of the factor to obtain the District approval. The value of this factor will be periodically reviewed for accuracy and may be revised.

- d. All domestic and industrial users served by the District wastewater system shall pay a sewer user charge to the District in accordance with this section.
- e. Where no payment procedure is established, it shall be the obligation of the owner in all instances to immediately submit to the District a statement concerning water consumption and disposal upon which wastewater service fees can be determined. If changes in the consumption and disposal conditions so stated take place after billing rates and charges have been initially established, a further statement is required to be submitted on forms supplied by the District.

6. Powers and Authority of Inspectors.

- a. The duly authorized agents or employees of the District bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties, privately and publicly owned, for the purposes of meter reading, inspection, observation, measurement, gauging, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this article. The District or his representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processing, including those of the metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper or other industries, beyond that point having a direct bearing on the volume, nature and source of discharges to the District's wastewater collection system and/or storm sewers or other natural outlets.
- b. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in subsection (a) of this section, the duly authorized employees and agents of the District shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the owner.
- c. The property owner shall not be released from liability to any extent if a District agent or employee is injured while making inspections which are pursuant to this section on privately owned property as a result of negligence on the part of the private property owner or any of his agents or employees.

F. ENFORCEMENT.

1. Discontinuation of Service.

The District may discontinue wastewater treatment and disposal service to a customer when:

- a. A government agency having jurisdiction informs the District that the effluent from the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) is no longer of quality permitted for discharge to a watercourse or to land application site(s), and it is found that the customer is delivering wastewater to the wastewater system that cannot be sufficiently treated or that requires treatment that is not provided by the District; or
- b. The customer commits any of the following actions:
 - (1) Discharges industrial wastewater of quality or quantity that is in violation of the waste discharge permit, commits any action prohibited by such permit or provision of this ordinance, or fails to comply with any required provision of such permit or provision of this ordinance.
 - (2) Discharges waters or wastes having a deleterious effect upon the wastewater system.
 - (3) Discharges wastewater at an uncontrolled, variable rate in sufficient quantity to cause an imbalance in the wastewater system and/or the wastewater treatment

process.

- (4) Fails to pay user charges or other fees for wastewater services when due.
- (5) Discharges prohibited wastes to the public sanitary sewer.
- (6) Makes a connection of a service line to a public sanitary sewer at a point other than the publicly provided access.
- (7) Discharges inflow or uncontaminated cooling water or process water into the public sanitary sewer.
- (8) Fails to properly clean and dispose of wastes collected in grease or grit interceptors.
- (9) Discharges industrial wastewater under provisions of a waste discharge permit issued to a person other than the customer discharging the wastewater.
- (10) Fails to renew expired waste discharge permit.
- (11) Fails to meet compliance schedules established upon mutual agreement of the customer and the District.
- (12) Otherwise violates the provisions of this ordinance or fails or omits to perform in such a manner as to constitute good cause for disconnection contrary to the purpose and intent of this ordinance.

2. Procedure for Discontinuation of Service.

- a. The District shall serve a written notice to the owner allegedly violating any provision of this ordinance. This notice shall state the specific nature of the violation and provide the owner not more than five (5) working days to inquire regarding the notice or correct the violation. If the owner feels he is not in violation, or that compliance requires greater than five (5) working days, he may request a hearing before the Board. If the owner does not respond within the time prescribed in the notice, the Board may immediately discontinue service to the owner upon the expiration of the prescribed time. If service is discontinued due to violation of one or more of the provisions under Section F.1, discontinuation of service shall result by the removal of the water meter, the owner must correct the violation within thirty (30) calendar days of discontinuance or vacate the premises for failure to properly maintain service with the public sanitary sewer system.
- b. If the owner allegedly in violation of a provision of this ordinance requests a hearing before the Board, the Board shall, within five (5) days of such owner's claims, establish the time and place for such hearing. If, as a result of the hearing, the Board determines that the owner is in violation of the provision as alleged in the notice, he shall order the owner to correct the conditions giving rise to the violation and establish a reasonable time for compliance. If the Board cannot, at the hearing, determine the existence or extent of the alleged violation, he may order the suspension of service pursuant to **Section F.3** pending further investigation. In the case of suspension of service the owner is entitled to request a second hearing following the period of suspension; and if he does so, the Board may take no further action until the conclusion of the second hearing.
- c. At the owner's request, billing for sewer service can be placed in an inactive status if one of the following situations have occurred:

- (1) If the owner's water source is a private well and electrical service to the property has been discontinued.
 - (2) If the owner's water source is other than a private well and the company or municipality providing water service has discontinued service.
- d. It is the owner's responsibility to notify the District when electric or water service has been restored. If the district becomes aware of the restoration of electric or water service prior to notification by the owner, the owner shall be responsible for all charges incurred from the date of restoration of electric or water service.

3. Suspension of Service.

If a user is suspected of discharging wastewater into a public sanitary sewer that is causing operational problems at the public wastewater treatment facility, pump station or public sanitary sewer, and such discharge would be in violation of this ordinance, and, further, such user has been issued a written notice pursuant to **Section F.2** but has denied the alleged violation, the District may require that the user cease to discharge into a public sanitary sewer, upon a hearing by the Board, for up to thirty (30) calendar days. This suspension shall be only for the purpose of clearly determining the operational effect of the user's discharge; and such suspension shall not be made if it will likely endanger the public health, safety or welfare or otherwise create a public health or safety nuisance. Depending upon the results of the suspension on the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities, the District may take appropriate action to either restore service or discontinue further service pursuant to **Section F.2**.

4. Discontinuation in Protection of Health and Welfare.

When any public sanitary sewer user discharges or threatens to discharge any wastewater which is prohibited by this ordinance and may cause a present or imminent and substantial endangerment to the health and welfare of persons, or is likely to cause the disruption or inhibition of the operation of the District's wastewater treatment facilities, the District may immediately, upon written or verbal notification to the user, discontinue service to the user. In such event, the District shall serve a written notice to the user after discontinuation of service and shall, where feasible, follow the procedural requirements of **Section F.2**. If upon fulfillment of such requirements it is determined that no violation has occurred, service to the user shall be restored at no cost to the user.

5. Recovery of Expense, or Damage to District's System By Reason of Violation.

- a. No person shall break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is part of the wastewater collection system or the wastewater treatment facilities. Any violation hereof shall subject the offender to both a civil penalty and to the recovery of expense as specified herein.
- b. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance, or any person who shall have broken, damaged, destroyed, uncovered, defaced or tampered with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is part of the wastewater collection system or the wastewater treatment facilities, shall be liable to the District for any expense, loss or damage suffered by the District by reason of such violation, including but not limited to the costs of investigation; expert fees, tests and analyses; and reasonable attorney's fees. If such violation results in the District's making a disconnection of service line(s) from a public sewer pursuant to Section D of this ordinance, the person shall further be liable to the District for all expense to the District in making such disconnection.

6. Penalties.

- a. Violation of this ordinance subjects the offender to a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 to be recovered by the District in a civil action in the nature of a debt, if the offender does not pay the penalty within ten (10) calendar days after he has been cited for violation of this ordinance.
- b. An appropriate equitable remedy issuing from a court of competent jurisdiction may enforce this ordinance.
- c. Pursuant to the authority granted in **G.S. 153A-123**, this article may be enforced by any one or more of the remedies specified in this article. Each day's continuing violation of this article is a separate and distinct offense.
- d. If a property owner required to make connection to the public sanitary sewer, pursuant to **Section D** of this ordinance, fails to make application, pay all applicable fees and make connection to the public sanitary sewer within six (6) months after notification, the owner shall not be issued a certificate of compliance or occupancy by the Building Inspections Department and the District shall bill the owner of residential property the bimonthly flat rate and the owner of non-residential property the minimum bimonthly metered rate for the applicable meter size. These are the basic user charges and are in addition to all other required fees and penalties.
- e. If a property owner becomes delinquent on their account for billing of the basic user charges, a late penalty will be assessed on the account equal to ten (10) percent of the outstanding balance due.

7. Utility Easement Obstruction Prohibited.

No person shall place, construct, deposit, leave, permit to be or remain on, within or over any easement for public water and/or sewer use, any construction materials, metals, lumber, trees, berms, water bodies, rubbish, refuse, fences, structures, buildings or other obstructions. Such obstruction shall constitute an easement nuisance under this ordinance.

8. Abatement.

Whenever an easement nuisance is found to exist within the District, a other duly designated officer of the District shall give written notice to abate directed to the owner on whose property the easement exists or upon the person or entity causing, allowing or continuing the nuisance. The easement nuisance may be abated, costs collected, and enforced by utilizing that process set forth in other ordinances and/or policies/procedures of the District, for a drainage nuisance. Any and all costs incurred by the District in the abatement shall constitute a lien upon that property on which the easement exists, collectible in the same manner as ad valorem taxes.

9. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Notification Of Violation (NOV). Whenever the Board finds that any industrial user has violated or is violating this Ordinance, wastewater permit, or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained therein or any other pretreatment requirement the Board may serve upon such a person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, an explanation for the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the District by the user. Submission of this plan does not relieve the discharger of liability

for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation.

- b. Consent Orders. The Board is hereby empowered to enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with the person responsible for the non-compliance. Such orders will include specific action to be taken by the discharger to correct the non-compliance within a time period also specified by the order. Consent orders shall have the same force and effect as an administrative order issued pursuant to **Section M.1d**, below.
- c. Show Cause Hearing. The Board may order any industrial user who causes or is responsible for an unauthorized discharge, has violated this ordinance or is in noncompliance with a wastewater discharge permit to show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken. In the event the Board determines that a show cause order should be issued, a notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place for the hearing, the proposed enforcement action, the reasons for such action, and a request that the user show cause why this proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.

The Board shall review the evidence presented at the hearing and determine whether the proposed enforcement action is appropriate.

A show cause hearing under this section is not a prerequisite to the assessment of a civil penalty under **Section M.2** nor is any action or inaction taken by the Board under this section subject to an administrative appeal under **Section I.2h**.

- d. Administrative Orders. When the Board finds that an industrial user has violated or continues to violate this ordinance, permits or orders issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment requirement the Board may issue an order to cease and desist all such violations and direct those persons in noncompliance to do any of the following:
 - (1) Immediately comply with all requirements;
 - (2) Comply in accordance with a compliance time schedule set forth in the order;
 - (3) Take appropriate remedial or preventive action in the event of a continuing or threatened violation;
 - (4) Disconnect unless adequate treatment facilities, devices or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated within a specified time period.
- e. Emergency Suspensions. The Board may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or wastewater permit when such suspension is necessary in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or the environment, interferes with the POTW or causes the POTW to violate any condition of its NPDES or Non-discharge permit.

Any user notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. A hearing will be held within fifteen (15) days of the notice of suspension to determine whether the suspension may be lifted or the user's waste discharge permit terminated. In the event of a failure to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Board shall take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment

to any individuals. The Board shall reinstate the wastewater permit and the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the non-compliant discharge. The industrial user shall submit a detailed written statement describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence to the Board prior to the date of the above-described hearing.

- f. *Termination Of Permit.* Any user who violates the following conditions of this ordinance, or applicable State and Federal regulations, is subject to having its permit terminated:
- (1) Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;
 - (2) Failure to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
 - (3) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or,
 - (4) *Violation of Conditions of the Permit.* Non-compliant industrial users will be notified of the proposed termination of their wastewater permit and will be offered an opportunity to show cause under **Section M.1** of this ordinance why the proposed action should not be taken.

10. Civil Penalties.

- a. Any user who is found to have failed to comply with any provision of this ordinance, or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, may be fined up to \$25,000 per day per violation.
- b. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the Board shall consider the following:
 - (1) The degree and extent of the harm to the natural resources, to the public health, or to public or private property resulting from the violation;
 - (2) The duration and gravity of the violation;
 - (3) The effect on ground or surface water quantity or quality or on air quality;
 - (4) The cost of rectifying the damage;
 - (5) The amount of money saved by non-compliance;
 - (6) Whether the violation was committed willfully or intentionally;
 - (7) The prior record of the violator in complying or failing to comply with the pretreatment program;
 - (8) The costs of enforcement to the District.
- c. Appeals of civil penalties assessed in accordance with this section shall be as provided in **Section I.2h.**

11. Other Available Remedies.

Remedies, in addition to those previously mentioned in this ordinance, are available to

the Board who may use any single one or combination against a non-compliant user. Additional available remedies include, but are not limited to:

- a. **Criminal Violations.** The District Attorney for the Thirteenth Judicial District (or its successor) may, at the request of the District, prosecute non-compliant users who violate the provisions of **N.C.G.S. 143-215.6B**.

[Note: Under North Carolina law, it is a crime to negligently violate any term, condition, or requirement of a pretreatment permit, or negligently fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, issued by local governments (G.S. 143-215.6B(f)), to knowingly and willfully violate any term, condition, or requirement of a pretreatment permit, or knowingly and willfully fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, issued by local governments (G.S. 143-215.6B(g)), to knowingly violate any term, condition, or requirement of a pretreatment permit issued by local governments, or knowingly fail to apply for a pretreatment permit, knowing at the time that a person is placed in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, (G.S. 143-215.6B(h)), and to falsify information required under Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes (G.S. 143-215.6B(i)).]

- b. **Injunctive Relief.** Whenever a user is in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, the Board, through the District Attorney, may petition the Superior Court of Justice for the issuance of a restraining order or a preliminary and permanent injunction that restrains or compels the activities in question.
- c. **Water Supply Severance.** Whenever an industrial user is in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the industrial user may be severed and service will only recommence, at the user's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated ability to comply.
- d. **Public Nuisances.** Any violation of the prohibitions or effluent limitations of this ordinance or of a permit or order issued hereunder, is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Board. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of the **North Carolina General Statutes Chapter 19** governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the POTW for any costs incurred in removing, abating or remedying said nuisance.

12. Remedies Non-Exclusive.

The remedies provided for in this ordinance are not exclusive. The Board may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a non-compliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the District's enforcement response plan. However, the Board may take other action against any user when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Board is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any non-compliant user.

G. FEE SCHEDULE.

1. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the recovery of costs from users of the District's wastewater disposal system for the implementation of the program established herein. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in the District's schedule of charges and fees approved by the County Board of Commissioners.

2. User Charges.

A user charge shall be levied on all users including, but not limited to, persons, firms, corporations or governmental entities that discharge, cause or permit the discharge of sewage into the POTW.

- a. The user charge shall reflect the cost of debt service, operation and maintenance (including replacement) of the POTW.
- b. Each user shall pay its proportionate cost based on volume of flow.
- c. The Board, or duly authorized representative, shall review annually the sewage contributions of users, the total costs of debt service, operation and maintenance of the POTW and will make recommendations to the County Commissioners for adjustments in the schedule of charges and fees as necessary.
- d. Charges for flow to the POTW not directly attributable to the users shall be distributed among all users of the POTW based upon the volume of flow of the users.

3. Flow Calculations.

The volume of flow used in determining the total discharge of wastewater for payment of user charges and surcharges shall be based on the following:

- a. Metered water consumption as shown in the records of meter readings maintained by the District; or
- b. If required by the District or at the individual dischargers option, other flow monitoring devices that measure the actual volume of wastewater discharged to the sewer. Such devices shall be accessible and safely located, and the measuring system shall be installed in accordance with plans approved by the District. The metering system shall be installed and maintained at the users expense according to arrangements that may be made with the District.
- c. Where any user procures all or part of his water supply from sources other than the District, the user shall make records available to the District indicating the amount of flow obtained from other sources.

4. Fee Structure.

The fee structure will consist of the sum of a fixed fee plus gallonage rate. The following fee structure will be used to determine sewer rates:

- b. *Residential* shall include all structures defined in the Camden County Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) as:
 - (1) Single-Family detached
 - (2) Duplex
 - (3) Multi-Family
 - (4) Multi-Family Apartments
 - (5) Multi-Family Townhouse
 - (6) Two-Family Conversions

- (7) Primary with Accessory Apartment
- (8) Two-Family
- (9) Two-Family Apartment
- (10) Mobile Home Park

The residential base rate and additional rate shall be the same for all residential users.

- c. *Commercial and Industrial* shall include all other uses as defined in the Camden County UDO not in Section G.4.a. The commercial/Industrial base rate shall be the same for all users. The additional rate will vary depending on the type of use. The following users are considered to have high strength wastewater and will pay the high strength additional rate:

- (1) Industrial Users
- (2) Schools
- (3) Day Cares
- (4) Hospitals
- (5) Nursing Homes
- (6) Laundromats
- (7) Restaurants
- (8) Doctors
- (9) Dentists
- (10) Beauty Shops
- (11) Grocery Store
- (12) Convenient Store
- (13) Funeral Home
- (14) Car Washes

All other commercial users not on the list will pay the regular commercial additional rate.

5. Billing Procedures.

- a. *Owner of property to be customer of District.* Notwithstanding any language to the contrary appearing elsewhere in this ordinance, the owner of real property being served by the public sanitary sewer shall be the customer of the District for the purpose of billing the basic user charges for such service. If the owner resides within the district, the account shall be placed in the owner's name and mailed to the

owner's primary residence. If the owner resides outside the district, the account may be mailed to the property being served.

- b. *Billing periods.* The District shall bill the basic user charges for sewer service monthly. While the number of days in a billing period may vary, there shall only be (12) billings per calendar year.
- c. *Billing start date for new connection.* A customer's billing period begins on the date of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy by the Building Inspections Department of the District.
- d. *Change of ownership.* The owner, as customer, of property served by the public sanitary sewer is responsible for all basic user charges incurred on their account until the District is notified of a change in ownership. Upon notification, the new owner of the property becomes the customer of the District and is responsible for all basic user charges incurred as of the later of the closing date of the sale or the date of notification by the owners.
- e. *Multifamily parcels.* Each unit of a multifamily parcel will be treated as a single-family unit; and each unit will be responsible for all applicable charges, fees and penalties pursuant to **Section G.8**.
- f. *Notification of rate changes.* All sewer customers shall be notified of changes in the sewer rate schedule either by direct mail or by printing said changes on the monthly or bimonthly billing notice, or both.

6. One-Time Sewer Charges.

- a. *Sewer service connection fees (tap fees).* Sewer service connection fees (tap fees) shall be charged to cover the cost of providing a tap to the sewer lateral. Tap fees shall be in the amounts stated in **Section G.7** subject to the following modifications:
 - (1) During construction of the public sanitary sewer, the owner of an undeveloped residential or non-residential property may obtain a tap at the same rate as developed residential and non-residential property provided the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The property must be adjacent and contiguous to or must front upon a proposed District sewer line.
 - (b) The property owner must request in writing that a tap be placed on the undeveloped property.

7. Specific Fees.

- a. *Sewer service connection fees (tap fees).*
 - (1) *Gravity*
 - (c) For four (4) inch and six (6) inch taps, installation cost shall be as set from time to time and contained in the District's fee schedule as adopted by the Board of Commissioners.
 - (d) For eight (8) inch and larger, installation cost shall be estimated by the District and paid at time of application. Taps for eight-inch and larger only

include the actual connection to the collection system.

(2) *Force Main*

- (a) For residential force main taps, installation costs shall be as set from time to time and contained in the District's fee schedule as adopted by the Board of Commissioners.
- (b) For force main connections other than those for residences, installations cost shall be estimated by the District and paid at time of application. Taps for non-residential taps only include the actual connection to the collection system.
- b. *Basic user charges (user fees)*. User fees consist of the sum of a fixed fee plus gallonage rate as set from time to time and adopted by the Board of Commissioners contained in a schedule of rates and fees.
- c. *Other charges*.
 - (1) *Administration/inspection fees*. An administration/inspection fee shall be as set from time to time by the Board of Commissioners and contained in a schedule of rates and fees. The fee is applicable in the following specific situations (not all inclusive):
 - (a) Service call to test meter accuracy and meter is found to be accurate.
 - (b) Discontinue service as described in **Section D.2**.
 - (3) *Industrial application fee*. The industrial application fee shall be the current District fee as set from time to time by the Board of Commissioners.
 - (3) *Cancellation penalty*. The cancellation penalty shall be twenty (20) percent of all applicable fees paid, with a minimum penalty set from time to time by the Board of Commissioners and contained in a schedule of rates and fees.

8. Pretreatment Program Administration Charges.

The schedule of charges and fees adopted by the District may include charges and fees for:

- a. Reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the Pretreatment Program;
- b. Monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;
- c. Reviewing slug control plans, including accidental and/or slug load discharge procedures and construction plans and specifications;
- d. Permitting;
- e. Other fees as the District may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of the Pretreatment Program.

H. SEWER USE REQUIREMENTS.

1. Prohibited Discharge Standards.

- a. **General Prohibitions.** No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the POTW, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which causes interference or pass through. These general prohibitions apply to all users of a POTW whether or not the user is a significant industrial user or subject to any National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- b. **Specific Prohibitions.** No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
- (1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in **40 CFR 261.21**.
 - (2) Solid or viscous substances in amounts that will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case solids greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.
 - (3) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
 - (4) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 9.0 or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage to the POTW or equipment.
 - (5) Any wastewater containing pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants, (BOD, etc) in sufficient quantity, (flow or concentration) either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to cause interference with the POTW.
 - (6) Any wastewater having a temperature greater than 150°F (55°C), or that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C).
 - (7) Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
 - (8) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Board in accordance with **Section H.9** of this ordinance.
 - (9) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids or other wastewater that, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
 - (10) Any substance that may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal regulations or permits issued under **Section 405 of the Act**, the **Solid Waste Disposal Act**, the **Clean Air Act**, and the **Toxic Substances Control Act**, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
 - (11) Any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, including, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts sufficient color to the treatment plant's

effluent to render the waters injurious to public health or secondary recreation or to aquatic life and wildlife or to adversely affect the palatability of fish or aesthetic quality or impair the receiving waters for any designated uses.

- (12) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the Board in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
- (13) Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, de-ionized water, non-contact cooling water and unpolluted industrial wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Board.
- (14) Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than one hundred (100) mg/l.
- (15) Any sludges, screenings or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
- (16) Any medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Board in a wastewater discharge permit.
- (17) Any material containing ammonia, ammonia salts, or other chelating agents that will produce metallic complexes that interfere with the District wastewater system.
- (18) Any material that would be identified as hazardous waste according to **40 CFR Part 261** if not disposed of in a sewer except as may be specifically authorized by the Board.
- (19) Any wastewater causing the treatment plant effluent to violate State Water Quality Standards for toxic substances as described in **15A NCAC 2B .0200**.
- (20) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
- (21) Recognizable portions of the human or animal anatomy.
- (22) Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances that may cause excessive foaming in the District wastewater system.
- (23) At no time, shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five (5) percent nor any single reading over ten (10) percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter.
- (24) Any wastes containing ground paper products.
- (25) Any wastes containing certain materials (i.e., wood, glass, fire or explosion hazards, ashes, sand, cinders, unshredded garbage, etc.) that prove to be detrimental to the sewage system.

Pollutants, substances, wastewater, or other wastes prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the

municipal wastewater system. All floor drains located in process or materials storage areas must discharge to the industrial user's pretreatment facility before connecting with the system.

When the Board determines that a user(s) is contributing to the POTW, any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts which may cause or contribute to interference of POTW operation or pass through, the Board shall advise the user(s) of the potential impact of the contribution on the POTW in accordance with **Section J.1** and **J.2** take appropriate actions in accordance with **Section I** for such user to protect the POTW from interference or pass through.

2. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Users subject to categorical pretreatment standards are required to comply with applicable standards as set out in **40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471** and incorporated herein.

- a. Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Board may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with **40 CFR 403.6(c)**.
- b. When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Board shall impose an alternate limit using the combined waste stream formula in **40 CFR 403.6(e)**.
- c. A user may obtain a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in **40 CFR 403.13**, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.
- d. A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with **40 CFR 403.15**.

3. Local Limits.

To implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in this ordinance, industrial user-specific local limits will be developed ensuring that the POTW's maximum allowable headworks loading is not exceeded for particular pollutants of concern for each industrial user. Where specific local limits are not contained for a given parameter or pollutant in an industrial user permit, the following limits will apply to all users:

BOD	250	mg/l
TSS	250	mg/l
TKN	40	mg/l
Arsenic	0.003	mg/l
Cadmium	0.003	mg/l
Copper	0.061	mg/l
Cyanide	0.041	mg/l
Lead	0.049	mg/l
Mercury	0.0003	mg/l
Nickel	0.021	mg/l
Oil & Grease	100.0	mg/l
Silver	0.005	mg/l
Total Chromium	0.05	mg/l

Zinc

0.175 mg/l

Industrial user-specific local limits for appropriate pollutants of concern shall be included in wastewater permits and are considered pretreatment standards. The Board may impose mass limits in addition to, or in place of, the concentration-based limits above.

4. State Requirements.

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or those in this ordinance.

5. Right of Revision.

The District reserves the right to establish limitations and requirements that are more stringent than those required by either State or Federal regulation if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in **Section A.1** of this ordinance or the general and specific prohibitions in **Section H.1** of this ordinance, as is allowed by **40 CFR 403.4**.

6. Dilution.

No user shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the National categorical pretreatment standards, unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the District or State.

7. Pretreatment of Wastewater.

a. *Pretreatment Facilities.* Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this ordinance and wastewater permits issued under **Section I.2** of this ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all National categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in **Section H.1** of this ordinance within the time limitations as specified by EPA, the State, or the Board, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the District for review, and shall be approved by the Board before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the District under the provisions of this ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be approved by the Board prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

b. *Additional Pretreatment Measures.*

(1) Whenever deemed necessary, the Board may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.

(2) The Board may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and

maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

- (3) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Board, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved by the Board and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense.
- (4) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

8. Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans.

At least once every two (2) years, the Board shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan. The Board may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. Alternatively, the Board may develop such a plan for any user. An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- b. Description of stored chemicals.
- c. Procedures for immediately notifying the District of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section J.6 of this ordinance; and
- d. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

9. Hauled Wastewater.

- a. Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the Board, and at such times as are established by the Board. Such waste shall not violate Section H of this ordinance or any other requirements established by District. The Board may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.
- b. The Board shall require haulers of industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The Board may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The Board also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this ordinance.
- c. Industrial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the Board. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the Board. The Board may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The Board may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste

analysis of any load prior to discharge.

- d. Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

I. WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE.

1. Wastewater Dischargers.

It shall be unlawful for any person to connect or discharge to the POTW without first obtaining the permission of the District. When requested by the Board, a user must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within fifteen (15) calendar days of the request. The Board is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require users to update this information.

2. Wastewater Permits.

All significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit prior to the commencement of discharge to the POTW. Existing industrial users who are determined by the Board to be significant industrial users shall obtain a significant industrial user permit within **180 days** of receiving notification of the Board's determination. Industrial users who do not fit the significant industrial user criteria may at the discretion of the Board be required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit for non-significant industrial users.

- a. *Significant Industrial User Determination.* All persons proposing to discharge non-domestic wastewater, or proposing to change the volume or characteristics of an existing discharge of non-domestic wastewater shall request from the Board a significant industrial user determination. If the Board determines or suspects that the proposed discharge fits the significant industrial user criteria he will require that a significant industrial user permit application be filed.
- b. *Significant Industrial User Permit Application.* Users required to obtain a significant industrial user permit shall complete and file with the District, an application in the form prescribed by the Board, and accompanied by an application fee in the amount prescribed in the schedule of charges and fees. Significant industrial users shall apply for a significant industrial user permit within **ninety (90) days** after notification of the Board in **Section I.2a** above. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:
 - (1) Name, address, and location, (if different from the address);
 - (2) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for pretreatment, the industry as a whole, and any processes for which categorical pretreatment standards have been promulgated;
 - (3) Analytical data on wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in **Section H** of this ordinance, any of the priority pollutants (**Section 307(a) of the Act**) which the applicant knows or suspects are present in the discharge as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory, and any other pollutant of concern to the POTW; sampling and analysis shall be

performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to **Section 304(g) of the Act** and contained in **40 CFR, Part 136**, as amended;

- (4) Time and duration of the indirect discharge;
- (5) Average daily and thirty (30) minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any;
- (6) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, floor drains, sewer connections, direction of flow and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;
- (7) Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are or could be accidentally or intentionally discharged;
- (8) Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge that are limited by any District, State, or Federal Pretreatment Standards, and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the user to meet applicable pretreatment standards;
- (9) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards; the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be longer than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. The following conditions apply to this schedule:
 - (a) The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards. No increment in the schedule shall exceed nine (9) months.
 - (b) No later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to the Board including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Board.
- (10) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production;
- (11) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- (12) Number and type of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system;
- (13) If subject to a categorical standard, a baseline monitoring report in accordance with **40 CFR 403.12(b)** and **15A NCAC 2H .0908(a)**, as outlined in **Section K.1** of this ordinance.
- (14) Any other information as may be deemed by the Board to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

- c. *Application Signatories and Certification.* All wastewater discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the following certification statement:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- d. *Application Review And Evaluation.* The Board will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information.

- (1) The Board is authorized to accept applications for the District and shall refer all applications to the POTW staff for review and evaluation.
- (2) Within **thirty (30) days** of receipt the Board shall acknowledge and accept the complete application; or if not complete, shall return the application to the applicant with a statement of what additional information is required.

- e. *Tentative Determination and Draft Permit.*

- (1) The POTW staff shall conduct a review of the application and an on-site inspection of the significant industrial user, including any pretreatment facilities, and shall prepare a written evaluation and tentative determination to issue or deny the significant industrial user permit.
- (2) If the staff's tentative determination in Paragraph (1) above is to issue the permit, the following additional determinations shall be made in writing:
 - (a) Proposed discharge limitations for those pollutants proposed to be limited;
 - (b) Proposed schedule of compliance, including interim dates and requirements, for meeting the proposed limitations; and
 - (c) Brief description of any other proposed special conditions that will have significant impact upon the discharge described in the application.
- (3) The staff shall organize the determinations made pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) above and the District's general permit conditions into a significant industrial user permit.

- f. *Permit Synopsis.* A fact sheet providing a brief synopsis of the application shall be prepared by the POTW staff for submission to the applicant and the approval authority and shall be made available to the public upon request. The contents of such fact sheets shall include at least the following information:

- (1) A sketch and detailed description of the industrial facilities and pretreatment facilities including the location of all points of discharge to the POTW and all established compliance monitoring points.
- (2) A quantitative description of the discharge described in the application that

includes at least the following:

- (a) The rate or frequency of the proposed discharge; if the discharge is continuous, the average daily flow;
- (b) The actual average daily discharge in pounds per day of any limited pollutant and any pollutant identified in the application as known or suspected present; and,
- (c) The basis for the pretreatment limitations including the documentation of any calculations in applying categorical pretreatment standards.

g. *Final Action On Significant Industrial User Permit Applications.*

- (1) The Board shall take final action on all applications not later than **ninety (90) days** following receipt of a complete application.
- (2) The Board is authorized to:
 - (a) Issue a significant industrial user permit containing such conditions as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this ordinance and **N.C.G.S. 143-215.1**;
 - (b) Issue a significant industrial user permit containing time schedules for achieving compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;
 - (c) Modify any permit upon not less than **sixty (60) days** notice and pursuant to **Section 1.2i** of this ordinance;
 - (d) Revoke any permit pursuant to **Section M.1** of this ordinance;
 - (e) Suspend a permit pursuant to **Section M.1** of this Ordinance;
 - (f) Deny a permit application when in the opinion of the Board such discharge may cause or contribute to pass-through or interference of the wastewater treatment plant or where necessary to effectuate the purposes of **G.S. 143-215.1**.

h. *Hearings.*

(Comment: The local government may conduct hearings in accordance with its regular hearing procedure.)

- (1) *Initial Adjudicatory Hearing.* An applicant whose permit is denied, or is granted subject to conditions he deems unacceptable, a permittee/user assessed a civil penalty under **Section M.2**, or one issued an administrative order under **Section M.1** shall have the right to an adjudicatory hearing before a hearing officer designated by the Board upon making written demand, identifying the specific issues to be contested, to the Board within **thirty (30) days** following receipt of the significant industrial user permit, civil penalty assessment, or administrative order.

Unless such written demand is made within the time specified herein, the action shall be final and binding. The hearing officer shall make a final decision on the contested permit, penalty, or order within **forty-five (45) days** of the receipt of

the written demand for a hearing. The Board shall transmit a copy of the hearing officer's decision by registered or certified mail.

- (a) *New Permits*. Upon appeal, including judicial review in the General Courts of Justice, of the terms or conditions of a newly issued permit, the terms and conditions of the entire permit are stayed and the permit is not in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.
 - (b) *Renewed Permits*. Upon appeal, including judicial review in the General Courts of Justice, of the terms or conditions of a renewed permit, the terms and conditions of the existing permit remain in effect until either the conclusion of judicial review or until the parties reach a mutual resolution.
 - (2) *Final Appeal Hearing*. Any decision of a hearing officer made as a result of an adjudicatory hearing held under **Section I.2h1** above may be appealed, to the County Board of Commissioners upon filing a written demand within **ten (10) days** of receipt of notice of the decision. Hearings held under this Subdivision shall be conducted in a manner similar to those hearings conducted pursuant to **North Carolina General Statutes Chapter 150B**. Failure to make written demand within the time specified herein shall bar further appeal. The County Board of Commissioners shall make a final decision on the appeal within **ninety (90) days** of the date the appeal was filed and shall transmit a written copy of its decision by registered or certified mail.
 - (3) *Official Record*. When a final decision is issued under **Section I.2h2** above, the County Board of Commissioners shall prepare an official record of the case that includes:
 - (a) All notices, motions, and other like pleadings;
 - (b) A copy of all documentary evidence introduced;
 - (c) A certified transcript of all testimony taken, if testimony is transcribed. If testimony is taken and not transcribed, then a narrative summary of any testimony taken.
 - (d) A copy of the final decision of County Board of Commissioners.
 - (4) *Judicial Review*. Any person against whom a final order or decision of the County Board of Commissioners is entered, pursuant to the hearing conducted under **Section I.2h** above, may seek judicial review of the order or decision by filing a written petition within **thirty (30) days** after receipt of notice by registered or certified mail of the order or decision, but not thereafter, with the Superior Court of Camden County along with a copy to the District. Within **thirty (30) days** after receipt of the copy of the petition of judicial review, the County Board of Commissioners shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record.
- i. *Permit Modification*.
- (1) Modifications of permits shall be subject to the same procedural requirements as the issuance of permits except as follows:
 - (a) Changes in the ownership of the discharge when no other change in the permit is indicated,

- (b) A single modification of any compliance schedule not in excess of four months,
 - (c) Modification of compliance schedules (construction schedules) in permits for new sources where the new source will not begin to discharge until control facilities are operational. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.
- (2) Within **nine (9) months** of the promulgation of a National categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater discharge permit of users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. Where a user, subject to a National categorical pretreatment standard, has not previously submitted an application for a wastewater discharge permit as required by **Section I.2b**, the user shall apply for a wastewater discharge permit within **180 days** after the promulgation of the applicable National categorical pretreatment standard.
- (3) A request for a modification by the permittee shall constitute a waiver of the sixty (60) day notice required by **G.S. 143-215.1(b)** for modifications.
- j. *Permit Conditions.*
- (1) The Board shall have the authority to grant a permit with such conditions attached as he believes necessary to achieve the purpose of this ordinance and **N.C.G.S. 143-215.1**. Wastewater permits shall contain, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) A statement of duration (in no case more than five years);
 - (b) A statement of non-transferability;
 - (c) Applicable effluent limits based on categorical standards or local limits or both;
 - (d) Applicable monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State and local law.
 - (e) Notification requirements for slug loads; and,
 - (f) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule.
- (2) In addition, permits may contain, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
 - (b) Limits on the instantaneous, daily and monthly average and/or maximum concentration, mass, or other measure of identified wastewater pollutants or properties.
 - (c) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology or construction

of appropriate containment devices, etc., designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works.

- (d) Development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges.
 - (e) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the municipal wastewater system.
 - (f) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the system.
 - (g) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment.
 - (h) Specifications for monitoring programs that may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types, and standards for tests, and reporting schedules.
 - (i) Requirements for immediate reporting of any instance of non-compliance and for automatic re-sampling and reporting within **thirty (30) days** where self-monitoring indicates a violation(s).
 - (j) Compliance schedules for meeting pretreatment standards and requirements.
 - (k) Requirements for submission of periodic self-monitoring or special notification reports.
 - (l) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plans and records relating to wastewater discharges as specified in **Section J.13** and affording the Board, or his representatives, access thereto.
 - (m) Requirements for prior notification and approval by the Board of any new introduction of wastewater pollutants or of any significant change in the volume or character of the wastewater prior to introduction in the system.
 - (n) Requirements for the prior notification and approval by the Board of any change in the manufacturing and/or pretreatment process used by the permittee.
 - (o) Requirements for immediate notification of excessive, accidental, or slug discharges, or any discharge that could cause any problems to the system.
 - (p) A statement that compliance with the permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the terms of the permit.
 - (q) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Board to ensure compliance with this ordinance, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.
- k. *Permits Duration.* Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed **five (5) years**. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date.

- l. *Permit Transfer.* Wastewater permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation.
- m. *Permit Re-issuance.* A significant industrial user shall apply for permit re-issuance by submitting a complete permit application in accordance with **Section I.2** a minimum of **180 days** prior to the expiration of the existing permit.

J. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

1. Baseline Monitoring Reports.

- a. Within either **180 days** after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under **40 CFR 403.6(a)(4)**, whichever is later, existing categorical users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the POTW shall submit to the District a report that contains the information listed in Paragraph b, below. At least **ninety (90) days** prior to commencement of their discharge, new sources, and sources that become categorical users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical standard, shall submit to the District a report which contains the information listed in Paragraph b, below. A new source shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical standards. A new source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.
- b. Users described above shall submit the information set forth below:
 - (1) *Identifying Information.* The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 - (2) *Environmental Permits.* A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.
 - (3) *Description of Operations.* A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such user. This description should include a schematic process diagram that indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated processes.
 - (4) *Flow Measurement.* Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in **40 CFR 403.6(e)**.
 - (5) *Measurement of Pollutants.*
 - (a) The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - (b) The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Board, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in **Section J.10** of this ordinance.

- (c) Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in **Section J.11** of this ordinance.
- (6) *Certification.* A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.
- (7) *Compliance Schedule.* If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in **Section J.2** of this ordinance.
- (8) *Signature and Certification.* All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with **Section I.2c** of this ordinance.

2. Compliance Schedule Progress Reports.

The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by **Section J.1b(7)** of this ordinance:

- a. The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- b. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;
- c. The user shall submit a progress report to the District no later than **fourteen (14) days** following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and
- d. In no event shall more than **nine (9) months** elapse between such progress reports to the District.

3. Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline.

Within **ninety (90) days** following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to such pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the District a report containing the information described in **Section J.1b (4-6)** of this ordinance. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in **40 CFR 403.6(c)**, this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long-term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period.

All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with **Section I.2c** of this ordinance.

4. Periodic Compliance Reports.

- a. All significant industrial users shall, at a frequency determined by the Board but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by pretreatment standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with **Section I.2c** of this ordinance.
- b. All wastewater samples must be representative of the user's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a user to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the user to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.
- c. If a user subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any pollutant more frequently than required using the procedures prescribed in **Section J.10** of this ordinance, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

5. Reports of Changed Conditions.

Each user must notify the District of any planned significant changes to the user's operations or system that might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least **ninety (90) days** before the change.

- a. The Board may require the user to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a wastewater discharge permit application under **Section I.2** of this ordinance.
- b. The Board may issue a wastewater discharge permit under **Section I.2** of this ordinance or modify an existing wastewater discharge permit under **Section I.2** of this ordinance in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.
- c. For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty (20) percent or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported pollutants.

6. Reports of Potential Problems.

- a. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, or a slug load, that may cause potential problems for the POTW, the user shall immediately telephone and notify the District of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user.
- b. Within **five (5) days** following such discharge, the user shall, unless waived by the Board, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability that may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability that may be imposed pursuant to this ordinance.

- c. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a discharge described in Paragraph a, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

7. Reports from Unpermitted Users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall provide appropriate reports to the District as the Board may require.

8. Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting.

If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user must notify the District within **twenty-four (24) hours** of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the District within **thirty (30) days** after becoming aware of the violation. The user is not required to resample if the District monitors at the user's facility at least once a month, or if the District samples between the user's initial sampling and when the user receives the results of this sampling.

9. Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste.

- a. Any user who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any discharge into the POTW of a substance that, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under **40 CFR Part 261**. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in **40 CFR Part 261**, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the user discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the user: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharge during the calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following **twelve (12) months**. All notifications must take place no later than **(180) days** after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharge. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section J.5 of this ordinance. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under the self-monitoring requirements of **Section J.1, J.3 and J.4** of this ordinance.
- b. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of Paragraph a, above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specific in **40 CFR 261.30(d)** and **261.33(e)**. Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in **40 CFR 261.30(d)** and **261.33(e)**, requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the user discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.
- c. In the case of any new regulation under **Section 3001** of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the user must notify the District, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste

Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within **ninety (90) days** of the effective date of such regulations.

- d. In the case of any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.
- e. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this ordinance, a permit issued there under, or any applicable Federal or State law.

10. Analytical Requirements.

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in **40 CFR Part 136**, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If **40 CFR Part 136** does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by EPA.

11. Sample Collection.

- a. Except as indicated in Paragraph b, below, the user must collect wastewater samples using flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the Board may authorize the use of time proportional sampling or a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the user demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.
- b. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

12. Timing.

Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports that are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

13. Record Keeping.

Users subject to the reporting requirements of this ordinance shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this ordinance and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements. Records shall include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least **three (3) years**. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or District, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Board.

K. COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

1. Monitoring Facilities.

The District requires the user to provide and operate at the user's own expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the user's premises, but the District may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the District's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within **ninety (90) days** following written notification by the District.

2. Inspection and Sampling.

The District will inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this ordinance is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the District approval authority and EPA or their representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying or in the performance of any of their duties. The District, approval authority and EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the District approval authority and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

Denial of the District's, approval authority's, or EPA's access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this ordinance. Unreasonable delays may constitute denial of access.

3. Search Warrants.

If the District, approval authority, or EPA has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this ordinance, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of District designed to verify compliance with this ordinance or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the District, approval authority, or EPA may seek issuance of an administrative search warrant from the Camden County Magistrates or the Camden County District Court.

L. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Board that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as

trade secrets of the user. Any such request must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data.

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this ordinance, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, Non-discharge permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information. All records relating to compliance with Pretreatment Standards shall be made available to officials of the approval authority and EPA upon request.

M. ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE.

At least annually, the District shall publish in the largest daily newspaper circulated in the service area, a list of those industrial users that were found to be in significant non-compliance, also referred to as reportable non-compliance in **15A NCAC 2H .0903(b)(10)**, with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, during the previous **twelve (12) months**.

N. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS.

1. Upset.

- a. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements of Paragraph b, below, are met.
- b. A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and
 - (3) The user has submitted the following information to the District within **twenty-four (24) hours** of becoming aware of the upset. If this information is provided orally, a written submission must be provided within **five (5) days**:
 - (a) A description of the indirect discharge and cause of non-compliance;
 - (b) The period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue; and
 - (c) Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.
- c. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

- d. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.
- e. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

2. Prohibited Discharge Standard Defense.

A user shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for non-compliance with the general prohibitions in **Section H.1a** of this ordinance or the specific prohibitions in **Section H.1b2, 3 and 5 through 7** of this ordinance if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and that either:

- a. A local limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the user was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the pass through or interference; or
- b. No local limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the user's prior discharge when a municipal customer was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

3. Bypass.

A user may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of Paragraph b and c of this section.

- a.
 - (1) If a user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the District, at least **ten (10) days** before the date of the bypass, if possible.
 - (2) A user shall submit oral notice to the District of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within **twenty-four (24) hours** from the time it becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within **five (5) days** of this time the user becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The District may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within **twenty-four (24) hours**.
- b.
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Board may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:

- (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (c) The user submitted notices as required under Paragraph a of this section.
- (2) The District may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the District determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Paragraph b1 of this section.

[Note: The Affirmative Defense for Bypass from the Federal regulations has not been incorporated into State pretreatment regulations either verbatim or by reference. It will be incorporated when the State pretreatment regulations are modified in 1993 to incorporate changes to the Federal regulations that have occurred since 1987 when the State regulations were last modified. The State regulations governing NPDES permits do, however, incorporate the bypass provision. DWQ is of the opinion that local governments may incorporate the bypass provision into their ordinances since such authority is provided by the federal regulations and since State regulations do not specifically prohibit the bypass provision, even though State pretreatment regulations do not as yet specify the bypass provision. Incorporation of this provision within the ordinance prior to change in the State pretreatment regulations will prevent the necessity of changing the ordinance at a later date when the State pretreatment regulations are modified.]

O. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision, paragraph, word, section or article of this ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections, and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

P. CONFLICT.

All other ordinances and parts of other ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

SOUTH CAMDEN WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SEWER USE ORDINANCE

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APPENDIX 1

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN
PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

EXTENSION REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION TABLE

8" Pipe No. of Lots	Median Lot No.	Extension Distance Required	12" Pipe No. of Lots	Median Lot No.	Extension Distance Required
6 – 30	20	1500 ft.	6 - 30	20	500 ft.
30 – 50	40	0.5 mi.	30 - 50	40	0.5 mi.
50 - 150	100	2 mi.	50 - 150	100	1 mi.
150 - 250	200	4 mi.	150 - 250	200	3 mi.
250 - 350	300	7 mi.	250 - 350	300	4 mi.
350 - 400	375	8 mi.	350 - 400	375	5 mi.
400 - 500	450	10 mi.	400 - 500	450	7 mi.
500 - 600	550	10 mi.	500 - 600	550	8 mi.
600 - 700	650	10 mi.	600 - 700	650	10 mi.
700 - 800	750	10 mi.	700 - 800	750	10 mi.
800 - 900	850	10 mi.	800 - 900	850	10 mi.
900 - 1000	950	10 mi.	900 - 1000	950	10 mi.
>1000		10 mi.	>1000		10 mi.

16" Pipe No. of Lots	Median Lot No.	Extension Distance Required	24" Pipe No. of Lots	Median Lot No.	Extension Distance Required
6 – 30	20	500 ft.	400 – 500	450	2 mi.
30 – 50	40	1500 ft.	500 – 600	550	3 mi.
50 - 150	100	0.5 mi.	600 – 700	650	4 mi.
150 - 250	200	1 mi.	700 – 800	750	4 mi.
250 - 350	300	2 mi.	800 – 900	850	5 mi.
350 - 400	375	3 mi.	900 - 1000	950	6 mi.
400 - 500	450	4 mi.	1000 - 2000	1500	9 mi.
500 - 600	550	5 mi.	>2000		10 mi.
600 - 700	650	6 mi.			
700 - 800	750	7 mi.			
800 - 900	850	8 mi.			
900 - 1000	950	9 mi.			
>1000		10 mi.			

Pipe cost estimated per inch-foot of pipe as follows:

Pipe Size	Cost / In.-Ft.	8"	\$20	Per linear ft
		12"	\$30	Per linear ft
8" - 12"	\$2.50	16"	\$48	Per linear ft
16" - 24"	\$3.00	24"	\$72	Per linear ft